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**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,**  
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In consequence of the lamented death of Her Majesty the Queen, the Patron of this Institution, and out of respect to her memory, the President has decided that the LECTURES here shall be DISCONTINUED until further notice.

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**  
THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE SESSION will be held at 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 30. Chair to be taken at 5 P.M. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—On the Roman Wall, by R. H. FORSTER, Esq., with Linelight Illustrations.  
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JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Registrar.  
St. Andrews, January, 1901.

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E. RAY LANKESTER, Director.  
British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W., January 21, 1901.

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(c) LATIN and GENERAL SUBJECTS of the LOWER FORMS. Two or Three Appointments.  
(d) GERMAN (Grammatical and Conversational). One Appointment.  
The Examinations will take place between JUNE 22 and JULY 13, 1901. Preference will be given to Candidates who have had experience in Secondary Teaching. Women will be equally eligible with men.  
Applications for further particulars as to duties and remuneration should reach the undersigned not later than MONDAY, the 28th inst.  
OWEN OWEN, Chief Inspector.  
Central Welsh Board Office, Cardiff, January 17, 1901.

**WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT, 1889.**  
**CENTRAL WELSH BOARD.**  
APPOINTMENT OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE EXAMINERS, 1901.  
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And in the midst of mourning it is well to strike a deeper note: she "who wrought her people lasting good" has done her life's work to the full, and the most fitting words are not those of lament:—

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail  
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,  
Dispraise, or blame, nothing but well and fair,  
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

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## LITERATURE

*Letters and Papers relating to the First Dutch War (1652-1654).* Edited by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M.A., D.C.L. Vols. I. and II. (Navy Records Society.)

*Logs of the Great Sea Fights (1794-1805).* Edited by T. Sturges Jackson, Rear-Admiral. 2 vols. (Navy Records Society.)

THE Navy Records Society has been fortunate in obtaining the assistance of Dr. Gardiner to edit the papers relating to the first Dutch war, two volumes of which are now before us, bringing the story down to the end of October, 1652. Considering the importance of the events of 1653, and the campaign in the Mediterranean, which has not yet been touched on, we calculate that it will take at least two more volumes to finish the work; but when finished it will be a grand contribution to our naval literature. Students of this side of history know that it is with Blake and his colleagues rather than with Howard and Drake that the series of modern naval commanders begins, and that it is to this war that they must look for the beginnings of modern naval organization and tactics. It is thus that the detailed story of the war is of exceptional interest both to the historian and the seaman, and more particularly to the latter. It was not to be expected that any great historical surprise would be sprung on us, for the broad facts, in fairly accurate versions, were published at the time; but the details—both historical and technical, especially technical—were sadly wanting, and it is here that we begin at once to reap the advantage of Dr. Gardiner's work. As to the historical, the immediate cause of the war is fully brought out for the first time. Of course, it has always been known that the war was the outcome of a long-existing trade rivalry, and of some ill-will for the support offered by the Stadholder to his father-in-law during the Civil War. One has heard of the "reprisals" authorized by the English Government on account of injuries alleged to have

been inflicted by the Dutch on English traders, of the abortive negotiation in the summer of 1651, the angry departure of St. John from The Hague, the passing of the Navigation Act, and the alleged refusal of Tromp to pay the required salute to the English flag, to which last the actual outbreak of hostilities has been most commonly attributed. Dr. Gardiner has now shown that this, in part at least, is incorrect, and that the collision was due to the determination of Tromp, in accordance with his orders, to prevent the seizure of Dutch merchant ships when carrying, or supposed to be carrying, French merchandise. Although England and France were nominally at peace, a war of reprisals had been going on since 1649, and did, in fact, continue till 1655. The best-known episode of this period was the seizure by Blake of the French store ships intended for the relief of Dunkirk in September, 1652. In his 'History of the Commonwealth' (ii. 109) Dr. Gardiner had already shown that the Dutch had taken their stand on the principle that "the neutral flag protects the enemy's goods, except in the case of contraband of war," which the English Government persistently denied down to 1856. Accordingly, when Dutch ships were seized or threatened with seizure by the English, the Dutch prepared to resist. Under other conditions diplomacy might have been left to regulate the question—the more easily, perhaps, as in the absence of any declared war with France the legality of the seizures might be questioned. As it was, on February 22nd (March 3rd), 1652, the States General ordered 150 ships of war to be fitted out "for the better guard of the sea, and for the preservation and protection of the navigation and commerce of these lands." Of this resolution Dr. Gardiner says:—

"It was taken, as soon as it was known in England, as evidence of a determination on the part of the Dutch authorities to make good their position by force rather than by argument. .... It was unavoidable that the announcement ..... that 150 ships were to be added by the Dutch to the 76 already afloat should be treated in England as equivalent to an intimation that the Dutch intended to enforce their claims by warlike action if necessary. .... The Declaration of Paris, which sanctioned the Dutch contention that the flag covers the goods, having been accepted in 1856 by almost every European nation, we can think with equanimity of the Dutch contention to that effect as one destined ultimately to prevail; but it was not to be expected that our ancestors in 1652 should regard such a plea otherwise than as an impudent attempt to alter to their own advantage the existing maritime law of Europe. The innovation was one to which England was by no means in a mood to yield. The fitting out of the 150 ships to maintain what the Dutch called the freedom of the seas was indubitably a long step in the direction of war."

"As a matter of fact," he adds, "the war broke out on another question altogether; but it is evident that the Dutch challenge of the right of search would inevitably have brought on war without much delay, and may therefore fairly be regarded as the determining cause of the war."

We are inclined to think that the papers describing the actual collision on May 19th, and Dr. Gardiner's comments on them, show that "the Dutch challenge" was more than this, and directly brought about the conflict,

which otherwise Tromp would have avoided. The question of the salute had, beyond doubt, very great weight, but the whole story shows that it would have been evaded but for the necessity he was under of disputing the right of search.

One very great advantage in this work—an advantage never till now offered to the public—is that the Dutch as well as the English view is presented. We have not only the reports of the encounters, which, intended more or less for publication, were perhaps smoothed for the public eye, but the more confidential reports and the accounts of expenditure, which may be accepted as certain—so far as the writer knew or believed. We have thus Tromp's account of the battle of May 19th, with some other Dutch evidence, which contradicts the English statement that the fight was begun by Tromp firing a broadside into Blake's ship. On this Dr. Gardiner says:—

"It seems impossible to believe that either Blake or Tromp deliberately lied, and the only explanation I can offer is one that seems suggested by Tromp's letter of 6 (16) June to the Dutch ambassadors. In this letter Tromp speaks of Blake, after the Dutch shot following the three English shots, not as firing a broadside, but as 'firing on board us and through our sails, with the obvious intention of sinking us.' If Blake followed up his third single shot with the firing of more guns than one, it would be easy for the English to deny and for the Dutch to affirm that he had fired a broadside, and the question would thus be narrowed to a minor inaccuracy. This suggestion has the support of at least one English authority—probably the Governor of Dover—who, after giving the usual account up to Tromp's one shot, adds that 'then our Admiral shot three or four, upon which Tromp came up and gave him a whole broadside.'..... After all, the question is more curious than important, as the real cause of the war was not the collision off Dover, but the difference of opinion on the law of prize, which, sooner or later, could hardly fail to produce a conflict."

The battle of the Kentish Knock is another of the many conundrums of the war. It is certain that on that occasion the Dutch did not fight with their usual obstinacy, but the reason for this has been hitherto uncertain: political feeling has been suggested, or affection for Tromp, who had been summarily superseded. It appears to have been rather hatred of De With, a man of daring courage and hot temper, but "prone to find fault and to express his displeasure in strong language." There can be little doubt that he was an unpleasant man to deal with; the one point in his favour is that he was as unpleasant to the States General as to the officers under his command, and expressed his disapproval to his masters in unmistakable terms. The exact numbers in the fight are uncertain, but according to Ruyter's estimate they were about sixty-eight English ships to sixty-two Dutch. Dr. Gardiner thinks that the number of the English is probably exaggerated, but says:—

"It may be taken for granted that English ships in this war carried more and heavier guns than an equal number of their opponents; nor can there be any doubt that their equipment and the discipline of the crews were also superior. De With's frequent complaints to his superiors bear witness to his condition in the latter respect."

This will possibly be a new idea to most readers. It has, we fancy, been almost an

article of faith that the English, with inferior ships and armament, and with scratch crews, fought against and defeated a great naval power, armed and organized on the most approved system. The contrary was the fact. The Dutch were not prepared for a serious war. A far larger proportion of their fleets was made up of merchantmen levied by the State, and their men were picked up anyhow, many of them foreigners, some English, pressed into the service, others hoping to gain better pay. It has been suggested also that long years of war with Spain had caused a deterioration of the Dutch fighting qualities, that they had become used to cheap victories. It nowhere appears certain that this was the case, and unquestionably their leaders were amongst the best. Ruyter was scarcely yet at his zenith; but Martin Tromp stands out head and shoulders above all his contemporaries, Dutch or English. His capabilities in very difficult and adverse circumstances Dr. Gardiner's next volume will probably exhibit, which one is led to hope may be issued in the course of the present year.

Though treating of a totally different period, the two volumes edited by Rear-Admiral Jackson are worthy companions of those just noticed. The great sea fights passed under review are the First of June, St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, and of these the most minute details are now presented as they appeared to the captains and masters of the ships engaged. It may, of course, be said, and has been said, that the details of these several battles were already well known, and that in the pages of James, of Nicolas, and now also of Lord Camperdown's 'Life of Duncan,' there is all the information about them that can possibly be wanted. For the general reader this is no doubt the case, and when the narratives referred to have been duly "boiled down," and served up in popular language with "high-falutin'" sauce, the average layman will ask for nothing more. But the Navy Records Society exists primarily for professional men and exact students of history; it seeks to show not so much what was done on any particular occasion as how it was done; and questions of considerable interest, and indeed of importance, are continually arising, which the more discursive and literary accounts are wholly incapable of solving. One of the most interesting of such questions is as to the battle of Camperdown, which the present Earl of Camperdown has shown did, in a measure, anticipate the peculiar tactics of Trafalgar. It is possible that the idea was suggested to Nelson by the evidence given at the court-martial on Capt. Williamson, who—he seems to have thought—might have been shot with advantage to the State. But then the question naturally arises, How was it that Duncan, who comes before us throughout the whole of his career as a sturdy, honest, commonplace sort of man, did on this one occasion rise to the height of genius? The documents now printed by Admiral Jackson answer this. The signal was made for the van to attack the enemy's rear, and then, by mistake, the signal for the rear to attack the enemy's centre. This was instantly hauled down, and the flag-lieutenant did not take the trouble to annul

it, thinking that it could not have been seen. But it was seen and acted on, and the attack was thus concentrated on the enemy's rear. Admiral Jackson sums up in this way:—

"This evidence [of the flag-lieutenant] entirely relieves Duncan from the imputation of having changed his plan of attack at the last moment, and thereby having confused his fleet. But it also shows that he did not anticipate Nelson in his tactics, that he never dreamt of concentrating his fleet on any part of that of the enemy, that he intended to attack as did Howe on the 1st of June, and was only prevented from so doing by a series of happy blunders on the part of those under his command. Duncan's despatch is clear enough.....The concentration on the Dutch rear was thus wholly accidental, but its effect was most important. The four sternmost ships of the enemy's fleet were quickly overwhelmed, while the losses in men and material of the eight British ships which engaged them were comparatively small."

Among the many interesting points which Admiral Jackson has elucidated is the exact method of attack at Trafalgar. In an article contributed to the *United Service Magazine* only a few months before his death, Admiral Colomb complained that this had been very generally misunderstood, and, arguing from the text of Nelson's celebrated memorandum of October 9th, 1805, insisted that the attack was made from lines parallel to the line of the enemy, not—as shown in every model or plan—in lines perpendicular to the enemy's. Any doubt on this is, however, now set at rest by these logs; and not by the logs only, but also by the private letters which the editor has been fortunate enough to collect. Two or three expressions in a letter from Capt. Moorsom to his father seem in themselves conclusive. "My station," he says, "was the sixth ship, in the rear of the lee column; but as the *Revenge* sailed well, Admiral Collingwood made my signal to keep a line of bearing from him, which made me one of the leading ships through the enemy's line." Clearly, then, the lee division was in column (line ahead), not in a line of bearing, as Admiral Colomb insisted. But again: "We kept going down in two columns pointing to their centre"; and again, "Their van could not afford any succour to their centre without passing through the sternmost part of our weather column." The received models and plans are thus right in the main; and as the ships were constantly changing their relative positions, this is all that has been claimed for them. The same conclusion had been already rendered imperative by a letter from Capt. Cumby recently published in the *Nineteenth Century*. It was not strictly contemporary, and thus had not the undoubted value of that of Capt. Moorsom, but it is extremely interesting, so that it seems a pity that it was not included in the present collection.

*All about the Merry Tales of Gotham.* By Alfred Stapleton. (Nottingham, Pearson.)

THE reputation of Gotham for its simpletons is probably of remote antiquity, but the earliest mention of it that has yet been discovered occurs in the 'Towneley Mysteries,' the sole existing manuscript of which belongs to the middle of the fifteenth century, though the text may well be older. Andrew



Borde has the credit of having compiled these tales as we now have them, some time in the reign of Henry VIII. Though this statement has been made over and over again, it is for several reasons highly improbable. The local allusions in the tales point to the Nottinghamshire village. Leicester, Loughborough, York, and Newark occur in them; and Mr. Stapleton informs us that Nottingham is mentioned no fewer than nine times. Borde was a South-Countryman, and, so far as we know, had no connexion with either the shire or the town of Nottingham. There are, however, it must not be forgotten, two Gothams in England, and the one in Sussex has found strong and skilful advocates for its claims to be the birthplace of the tales. We entirely agree with the author, though he does not state his case in the most effective manner, that the Sussex evidence is of a trifling character. The South Country Gotham was a manor-house, not a village; and the tales seem to indicate that the place to which they relate was not a solitary house, but a parish—a place which rural people would then, as now, speak of as a "town." There was a priest, and a church where baptisms and marriages were celebrated. The fact, too, of mention in the Towneley plays is a strong argument in favour of Nottinghamshire. These plays are believed by competent authorities to have been written, or at all events reduced to their present form, in Yorkshire, probably at some spot in or near Wakefield. Now Wakefield was on what would now be called a main road to Nottingham, and travellers who went South would be sure to pick up at the latter place tales of the follies of a neighbouring village, if indeed they did not often pass through it on their journey. Not one of these, we may reasonably argue, had ever in their lives heard of the Sussex manor-house bearing the same name. To how many of the inhabitants of Kent or Devonshire at the present time is any manor or farm in the Midlands familiar which does not occur in books of easy reference? Mr. Stapleton furthermore points out that Fuller, Braithwaite, and others of the older writers concur in pointing to the Nottinghamshire village as the home of the fools, and he has not come across a single one who directs the reader's attention to Sussex. We may add also, from inquiries we ourselves have made, that in the counties adjoining Nottinghamshire the Gotham of the tales seems to be firmly believed to be the one near Nottingham. We have been more particular on dwelling on this question because it is important that folk-tales should as far as possible be attached to their true localities. It must not, however, be assumed that, because we attribute pretty confidently to a Nottinghamshire village these tales as they have reached us, we regard them as having originated there in the sense that analogues thereof may not be found elsewhere. Students of folk-lore know that such tales as these are scattered far and wide. It would not, we imagine, be difficult to find parallels to nearly all of them, not only in England, but also in India and on the Continent. The human mind, when it enters into the region of romance, possesses the faculty of producing substantially the same series of incidents

without any direct copying. One example may suffice as an illustration. The Gothamites on a certain occasion, when Good Friday came, put their salt fish into a pool, hoping that they would breed and furnish them with a fresh supply for the following year. At the beginning of the next Lent they drew the pond, but caught nothing except a large eel, which they surmised had eaten the whole of their store. After consultation as to what was to be the fate of the depredator, they came to the conclusion that drowning should be his punishment, so they cast him into a pond near at hand. This is identical in spirit with a story told at Auteuil, in Franche Comté, of a mole. It committed great destruction in the garden of the priest, and an assembly of wiseacres determined that in punishment for its crimes it should be buried alive. There is, however, no reason for assuming that the one tale has been influenced by the other, or even that they have been remotely derived from a common original. Tales illustrative of human stupidity naturally grew in abundance out of the countless varieties of animal and vegetable life constantly before the eyes of rustics who were in no way influenced by modern culture.

At whatever time these tales were first written down, it must have been before the Reformation. We find, for example, marriage spoken of as a sacrament, and in the sixteenth tale there is a grotesque account of what happened at a baptism, which seems to imply the pre-Reformation rite; the Lenten shrift is also referred to. All the fools were, it is evident, not poor men. There was no intention of satirizing one class more than another. There is a case in which mention is made of a household in which there was a plurality of maid-servants, and in another we find a man riding on horseback girt with a sword, who, when he found it did not suit his purpose, was sufficiently well supplied with money or credit to ride on to Nottingham to buy another. One of the arguments that have been used by those who hold the Sussex theory is the unlikelihood of the inhabitants of an inland village having by them a good supply of salt fish, so that some would be left, when the days of abstinence and fasting were over, to throw into a pond. This is a futile objection, since a busy trade was in old days carried on between the fishing towns on the coast and the interior of the island. The tenth tale is a country story, of which many varieties exist, all pointing to the inanity of those who do not know how to reckon up numbers. We remember hearing something of the same character told in a simpler and perhaps more modern form. A farmer had some neighbours at his house, and their talk was of pigs. One of them inquired how many the farmer possessed; he did not know, but sent Dick, a farm-servant, to count them. When the lad came back he said to his master, "I doänt knaw reightly how many there is. I could nobbut reckon fifteen, for there was one little brute that wick that he would niver keep still for me to count him." The legend about the visit of King John being objected to, on the supposition that wherever a king rode the land he crossed would become a highway, is very

curious. It is similar to the popular notion that on whatever path a corpse has been taken to burial the public have ever afterwards a right of way. This superstition has sometimes produced cruel results; one has even heard of funeral processions being interrupted by ignorant landowners who gave implicit credence to it.

We are grateful to Mr. Stapleton for the labour he has spent on the 'Merry Tales of Gotham' and on some other things only indirectly connected with them, but he should have exercised the virtue of condensation. There are repetitions and irrelevances in his work which are not a little irritating. His pages are printed from casts of type which had already done duty in a local newspaper; the consequence is that they are very unpleasant to the eye and sometimes difficult to decipher. Perhaps the book may be issued in a better form if the author has a chance to revise it.

Winchester. By R. Townsend Warner.  
(Bell & Sons.)

WITHIN the prescribed limits Mr. Warner has probably succeeded in writing the best possible "handbook" to Winchester; though, to be sure, it is as difficult to deal adequately in the narrow compass of 200 pages with its history, buildings, work, and life (the four sections into which the handbook is divided) as it would be to pack into a handbag the indispensable minimum of clothes for a month's visit to town. But if everything is not present that could be wished, nothing which should be absent is included. In the remarks on the general character of the school, with which Mr. Warner opens, he quotes and endorses the opinion of Dr. Moberly, a former head master, that Wykehamists are distinguished by "self-reliance, modesty, and practical good sense," and "a stamp not of a very showy kind." These solid and, the enemy may say, somewhat dull virtues do perhaps differentiate the Wykehamist from other public-school men, though such differences are apt to be much overrated. Of late Wykehamists have entered the Indian Civil Service in considerable numbers. It is possible that they have been inspired by the consciousness that their characteristic virtues peculiarly fit them for a service which perhaps more than any other demands self-reliance, thoroughness, and self-effacement. We fancy that few Wykehamists in after life wholly get rid of the notion (introduced "bodily," as Plato would have said, into their souls at school) that it is "spre"—i.e., a piece of undue swagger—to bring themselves prominently into notice; and if we were asked to select the typically Wykehamical epitaph, it would be that of John Norris of Bemerton, "Bene latuit." At any rate, Mr. Warner insists on nothing more strongly throughout his book than the absence of ostentation and self-advertisement which characterizes the very buildings, and inspires, we hope, those who live and move in them. Other features on which he dwells with just pride are the *παρρησία*, which is now the Wykehamist's as it was once the Athenian's boast; the freedom of the press, which contrasts favourably with the system in vogue at some other schools; the free trade

by which school-shop competes for and does not command custom, though it must be owned we have recently heard magisterial voices prophesying the early closing of "the open door"; and last, but not least, the prefect system, the key-note of which is struck in the motto in Sixth Chamber (the Prefect of Hall's august abode), ἀρχὴ ἀνδρα δείξει. The sketch of the history of the foundation is admirable, and permeated, as indeed is the rest of the book, by a pleasing humour not commonly associated with the compilers of manuals. Particular attention must be called in this section to the letters of Master Ralph Verney, gentleman commoner in 1682, and his father, hitherto unpublished, which in delightfully quaint language describe customs—e.g., the "tipping" of the head and second masters—equally quaint and delightful to some at least of the persons concerned. Present-day "tutors"—i.e., senior prefects charged with the supervision of juniors' work—as they read of the "guinny" given by Mr. Verney, sen., to "young Terry," who had been appointed his son's tutor, will sigh for the return of that truly golden age. Here is an extract from Ralph Verney's letter dated Winton, May 18th, 1682:—

"S<sup>r</sup>.....I Desire to Let you understand that we shall Breack up on the Whensday before holy thursday [Ascension Day]: And S<sup>r</sup> I would desire you to Let your horses be here on the Saterdag following that I may be Going on Bloddy munday [the final punishments of the half may have been administered on the last Monday, and so have given it this formidable name] upon which day all the Children [scholars] and Commoners and Gentleman Commoners Goe home and after that day noe body stays but some of the Children which the warden makes stay here for some notorious action they have committed.....Such a thing was here never known for Gentleman Commoners to be sent for after the time it would be a very Great disgrace, besides I doe not know whether the warden will Let me stay after the time."

It is satisfactory to know that "Wood & Dick" (two servants) were sent for the boy, "with a great Portmantoe to Bring his Linnen & Cloathes and Stockings and Shoes," and instructions to fetch him away as early as he can get out on Monday, and "to ride very gently, because my horses are out of case and I will not have them haggled." It is interesting, too, to note that Wednesday is still the school breaking-up day. In an earlier letter to his father we find Ralph announcing his willingness to wear a periwig in the following terms:—

"Aprill y<sup>e</sup>: 13: 1682. S<sup>r</sup> When I was with you at London you was Spoken Concerning my heare being shaved of and my wearing a periwig which then I was very much Against it but Everybody here admires [wonders] that I will not have it Cut & say that it is the worst head of heare that Ever they saw therefore if you please I will have it Cut off here.....A many of my Sholefellows[sic] doe weare periwigs And I am willing to weare one if you are willing, not Else. Nothing shall be done without your Consent."

Mr. Verney, sen., describes the journey to Winchester, then accounted remote, in winter "over difficult wayes and Badd (by reason of snow baling under foot)," and his own and his son's introduction to the authorities there, with the steps, already referred to, which he took to placate them "by the advice of Mr fflines" (Pharamus Fiennes, Fellow of Winchester and cousin of the

Verneys). We wish that Mr. Warner could have found room for more of these delightful revelations of customs and character.

We now pass to the buildings, of which there is so clear an account that intending visitors to Winchester might do worse than take Mr. Warner as their guide. He notes the curious fact that at Winchester the Cambridge word *court* (Chamber Court) is used to the exclusion of the Oxford word *quadrangle*, which rules at New College; but neither term is confined, as a matter of fact, to Oxford or Cambridge. Mr. Warner writes with becoming severity of the cruel, not to say barbarous, treatment to which at one time and another College Chapel has been subjected. It is well-nigh incredible that men could have been found even in the early twenties—that temporal abomination of desolation—prepared not only to part with the priceless old glass, which was their goodly heritage, and to take in its place the garish and miscoloured imitation of a provincial firm, but actually to pay fifteen hundred pounds for the privilege. After this it will seem a small thing that the old glass which had been removed from the west window of New College Chapel when the present window by Sir Joshua Reynolds was inserted, and sent to Winchester for use, as far as possible, in repairing the chapel windows there, was left in the unopened cases, unconsidered and untouched, till 1850, when it was most handsomely given away! "The new glass," says Mr. Kirby,

"is believed to be a very good copy of the old; but if we may judge from a comparison with a little of the old glass that is left in the heads of the windows, it is inferior to it in richness of colour."

Stewart Memorial, already crumbling and crusted with damp-mould, is another painful example of the way in which things should not be done. Cloisters are not so wholly deserted as one would gather from Mr. Warner's description of them, at least on Sunday evenings in summer, when scholars "socius" round them by way of a change to beating everlastingly the pavements of Chamber Court; and School is still used regularly for teaching in "Cloister Time," when the head master takes the two divisions of "Sixth Book" together, or, as the "notion" has it, "pulpiters." Theocritus has been known to be chosen for reading on these occasions as equally suitable to the collective capacity of "Sixth Book" and the companionship of warm airs, which by wide-open windows and door come in to fan the clear, clean, cool interior. The various approaches to the class-rooms, which have superseded School, are decorated, as Mr. Warner points out, with plaster reliefs; but he does not say, as he might have done, that the school owes this splendid collection of reproductions of the masterpieces of antiquity entirely to the present head master's munificence and enthusiasm. About the last, but certainly not loneliest or loveliest of the buildings, there will always be a difference of opinion, according as preference is accorded to the useful or the beautiful. But those who were privileged to enjoy continually the view of Sick House—whose old-world charm was as calculated to heal the "most admired disorder" of the mind as to perform the more modest pur-

pose for which it was built—as it was, unobstructed and undwarfed, find it hard to forgive the intrusion of the rouge dragon which is dignified with the name of Memorial Building, especially as it crept, serpent-like, into the Wykehamical Eden under the pretence and with a solemn undertaking of not interfering with that exquisite prospect. How far that promise was kept the judicial reader may see from the illustration on p. 97. Before leaving the buildings we take this opportunity of noticing the plentiful and excellent illustrations, which are a feature of this Public School series. The most successful of all perhaps is 'Cricket in Lavender Meads,' which, small though it is, affords a vivid picture of the beauty of Winchester "under the roof of blue Ionian weather." 'Fifteens 1899,' its *vis-à-vis*, is also good; but 'Sixes,' on p. 138, is less happy in catching a really typical moment of the game. 'Chamber Court' and 'Second Chamber' could hardly be improved on. Interiors, however, are always uncertain, and those of Chapel and Hall do not really give a very good idea of their originals, such as is conveyed by the smaller one of Hall looking the other way and disclosing "Hatches." There is an excellent full-page portrait of the present head master, Dr. Fearon.

In the chapter on games the non-Wykehamist reader will probably turn first to Mr. Warner's remarks on that *arcana*, Winchester football, and will be rewarded with a very clear and spirited exposition of the game. The only criticism that occurs to us to make on it is that "second behind" is exalted excessively at the expense of "hot-watch"; this is particularly true of the six a-side game, in which a brilliant hot-watch will not infrequently kick as many goals as, on rare occasions even more goals than, second behind, though we should be sorry to say that in that case the latter was never "sconced." Mr. Warner rightly rejects the idea of changing this immemorial game for either of those profaner bantlings, Rugby and Association. Indeed, he is sound on questions of even greater moment, such as the suggested abolition of the majestic office of Warden, or at least its reduction, like that of the Fellows, to the shadow of a name; the propriety of enlarging the school, &c.; in every case faithfully interpreting the sentiment of the large majority of Wykehamists. Parents who contemplate sending their sons to Winchester will find all needful information accurately stated regarding the forms and formalities of admission, expenses, work and working of the different divisions, hours, &c.; and time-tables and schemes of subjects are appended. This instructive and entertaining volume concludes with a chapter on school-life, in which the autobiography of a small commoner will be studied with the deepest interest, containing as it does on p. 181 at least one perfect example of the figure known as *παρὰ προσδοκίαν*.

We have noticed very few slips or inaccuracies, but "facing east and west" on p. 74 should be "facing north and south"; "pitch-ups" seldom, if ever, count as many as six members, which is stated by Mr. Warner to be the regular number, a normal *ἐπαύρις* consisting of two or three only, or



four at the outside. School (the building) should always be given its capital. The increasing tendency of the best scholars of their year to prefer Balliol or Trinity, Cambridge, to New College should have been noticed, as it may ultimately lead to the dissolution of the special tie between Winchester and Oxford, just as that between Westminster School and Trinity, Cambridge, has ceased. "House" is unnecessarily inserted in the already long name of Shakespeare Society, the correct initials of which are S.R.O.G.U.S.; and "down shops" is the "notion" rather than "round shops." "Ad coll." and "ad stag. log." are incorrectly explained; they mean respectively "towards College" and "towards Log Pond." Conybeare and Howson's 'St. Paul' is generally substituted as a leaving book for 'Pearson on the Creed,' but we fear it is long odds that neither is opened afterwards. A boy is generally confirmed in his second or third "short half," so that it is not quite exact to say that "candidates are prepared for confirmation after they have been in the school two or three years." Mention might have been made of the system by which second or third year "men" are each assigned a "new man" as "son," to be instructed in his notions and generally helped over the trying period of initiation into the Wykehamical mysteries. This "son" in his turn becomes a "father" and grandfather. Genealogies, in College at any rate, are carefully kept and recorded, and a junior will take pride in the fact of his being the great-great-grandson, say, of the Captain of College Six. But these are trifling blemishes. Mr. Warner has written a book which may indeed cause the old Wykehamist to sigh, as he reads it,

O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos,  
In sexta camera junior esse velim!

but which should make the path easy for those for whom it is still open to arrive at that proud position.

*Calendar of State Papers relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives of Venice.*  
—Vol. X. 1603-7. Edited by Horatio F. Brown. (Stationery Office.)

MR. BROWN is no longer confined to the meagre materials out of which the recent volumes of this 'Calendar' have been compiled, and the consequence is that while three volumes sufficed for the reign of Elizabeth, his present instalment traverses only four years of the reign of her successor. Emboldened by the death of Philip II., the feebleness of his successor, and the support of Henri Quatre, the Most Serene Republic determined to renew the diplomatic relations which had been interrupted since 1558, and, as our readers may remember (*Athen.* No. 3706), dispatched the Secretary of the Senate to London a short time before the death of the great queen; and on the accession of James both an extraordinary and an ordinary ambassador were sent to England.

The Republic was at the same time alarmed by the progress English trade was making in the Levant, and by the depredations of the English privateers, who under the pretence of looking for Spanish prizes were plundering Venetian vessels. It is much to the credit of James that he displayed none of the

cynical effrontery with regard to piracy which Elizabeth had shown, but was ashamed of the nefarious practices of his corsairs and the ease with which his High Admiral allowed himself to be bribed into screening them. One understands from this the effect that Gondomar's cry of "Piratas, piratas!" had upon him when Raleigh returned from his ill-starred expedition. The connivance of the Privy Council with the buccaneers is shown by the failure of James's efforts to have William Piers hung, the ruffian whose exploits were related in the previous volume. He appears finally to have escaped by paying a sum of money to the Venetian envoy.

Wotton, as is well known, was accredited to Venice as the king's representative, and there are a good many particulars supplied here that might have been turned to account by Dr. Ward in his recent biography. It cannot be said that Wotton makes a favourable impression as a diplomatist. He was too like his master—vain, pedantic, and irascible. He was fond of delivering irrelevant harangues full of Latin quotations, he was indiscreet in his remarks on theological matters, he occasionally lost his temper, and he was addicted to puns probably not so good as the celebrated one which caused his disgrace. Of course, in the famous struggle with the Curia regarding the criminous clerks the authorities were too anxious for James's support to quarrel with his ambassador, but in matters where the cards were not all in his hands he did not fare so well. He made little of the negotiations about the Levant; perhaps that was hardly his fault, for Venice aimed at recovering her monopoly of the Levantine trade and expelling the English merchants; but he showed little dexterity in delicate matters in which, with more skilful handling, a better result might have been obtained. For example, Nicolò Balbi, a patrician of Venice, owed a considerable sum to an English merchant named Pert. Pert embarked at Ragusa in a vessel of Balbi's. As Mr. Brown puts it:—

"Before Pert embarked Balbi gave him a bag containing a certain sum in payment of his debt. Pert was found dead in his cabin one morning with a chest on his head. Pert's serving-man was at once shut out of his cabin, and all Pert's papers and belongings were seized. Then Balbi sent for the lad and said, 'Listen, my dear John; you are to say that your master left nothing or very little.' 'But,' said the boy, 'I've told everything already. All the crew know.' 'Oh! you're young and don't know the ways of the world. You give ten ducats to this one and ten ducats to that, and they won't accuse us. I'll take you to Venice and keep you in my house. I'll love you like a son and get you a wife.' When Balbi was accused of murder he declared that Pert had died from a gathering in the head, and denied that he had seized Pert's effects. But, growing frightened, he sent a certain Lorenzo Zanolli to beg the ambassador to drop the matter. In the course of this interview Zanolli let slip that Balbi really had all the papers, and a very large sum of money: on Balbi's behalf he proposed a method for restoring all this secretly through some priest, or friar or confessor. But Balbi was a great noble, with many powerful friends, and Zanolli's outspokenness cost him dear. Balbi and his friends resolved to get him out [of] Venice, while Wotton was severely taken to task for 'vilifying the Venetian nobility.'"

Eventually Pert's property was restored, but Balbi was acquitted by the Ten.

With regard to Wotton, it is worth noting that he went duck-shooting, and that to shoot birds on the wing, "parerli bella cosa. . . . usanza a lui molto nuova, perchè non è stata ancora portata in Inghilterra."

Regarding the Gunpowder Plot the Venetian despatches furnish nothing novel, but the envoy does not seem to have shared Father Gerard's doubts about the reality of the plot. The king told him the scheme had originated in France, and the French ambassador incurred strong suspicion of complicity.

Mr. Brown has done his work in a satisfactory manner. His translations read well, and only in two or three passages does he seem to have misunderstood his originals. It is amusing to note that the 'Basilikon Doron' was placed on the Index, a proceeding highly characteristic of Paul V., but not calculated to conciliate "the British Solomon."

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Wastrel.* By Mary Angela Dickens. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THERE is not much to attract comment or attention in the story of 'The Wastrel.' It is a good average specimen of the artificial romance of the day, where the setting is recent, the scenery entirely English, and the persons of the story invariably commonplace. The villain is a very ordinary specimen of the kind which declares that brains count for little against ill luck. The hero is rather tame, and the ladies represent the cardinal virtues and vices in fairly equal proportions. As to the movement of the story, the villainy is unmasked in a conventional manner and after incidents of everyday occurrence. On the whole, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that previous works of the writer have generally surpassed this in interest. We should add that there is a clever description of West-Country scenery at p. 178, which is as good as anything of the kind from the same pen. There is an unusual misprint on p. 27.

*A Princess of Arcady.* By Arthur Henry. (Murray.)

"ARCADEY" is a small island on an American river, and its princess, when we first meet her, is a small girl with an invalid mother and one boy friend named Pierre. Hilda is the daughter of a fisherman, and her friend the grandson of old Pilliod, the peasant owner of a kingdom of a hundred acres—"Old France" he calls it affectionately. Of this realm their families are the sole occupants, and the children are therefore brought very close to each other. The lives of Paul and Virginia (Pierre and Hilda, we should say) are full of happy imaginings and unconscious growth. But they part, and do not meet for several years. All the early part of the story is told with singular charm. The writer knows children's hearts, and the natures of such adults as have kept unspotted their childish sincerity. To some the exposition of Pierre's idyl by Father L'Amora to the sisters and their pupils may seem a strange method of assisting the spring of love to its right channel; and there is something discordant in the idea of Hilda being impelled by conscience to consult her confessor about

her innocent dream. But these matters will hardly impair a fresh and natural story.

*A Missing Hero.* By Mrs. Alexander. (Chatto & Windus.)

A HERO who is lost to his friends may be confidently expected to be recovered in South Africa. Mrs. Alexander is seduced by the prevailing mode to the extent of losing Geoffrey Lisle in Africa, but she wisely abstains from scarlet and khaki colouring, and dates his adventures from a time anterior to the first Transvaal war. He suffers hairbreadth escapes, but these are due to private malice—he is once shot by an unprincipled remainder-man, who then attempts to burn him to death by lighting the grass on the veldt—not to patriotic conflict. We hear of big game and “smooth-bore rifles,” and accoutrements oddly called *agenda*, and there is a not unsuccessful effort to emphasize the incidental background of the story; but on the whole we are not struck by old friends like the nice girl, sweet-tempered, but not too sweet, the two or three young men, and the inevitable comic Irishwoman. Incidentally several children are introduced, and here our author is on the firm ground of sympathy.

*The Leaven of Love.* By Beryl Goldie. (Routledge & Sons.)

IN English homes a battle is fought between British stolidity and virtue in conflict with Oriental cunning and mysticism. The subject-matter of the fight is a magnificent diamond stolen from an Indian shrine. It is ultimately handed over to its rightful owners by the stalwart Englishman, but not until certain lives have been lost. The story is by no means unsuccessful, and may be said to have genuine claims to popularity. It is sensational, and in places the sentiment is overstrained. The language is sometimes nearly intolerable. The writer deals in wonderful eyelashes, faultless throat, eyes of scintillating brilliance or of alluring softness, &c. Oddly enough, the book is much better than the style would suggest. “All society worked eagerly for an invitation” to an evening party is a specimen of unwarrantable exaggeration, of which many others might be quoted. The whole suggests the possibility of far superior work.

*Fortunate Roman.* Von G. von Berlapsch. (Leipzig, Valhagen & Klasing.)

IT is not often that distinction of diction, delicacy of psychological analysis, and a subtle sense of humour are combined in a German novel. Yet such is the case with ‘*Fortunate Roman*.’ It is long since we read anything prettier and more attractive in German. The tale itself is simple enough, not to say commonplace and threadbare. It is merely the heart history of a man, the only son of his mother, who has so skilfully known how to occupy his heart and head that the need for woman has never arisen in his life until he has passed his thirtieth year. An accident then awakens his sensuous emotions, but a difference of station and culture puts all thought of union out of the question; but from this awakening of feeling the hero is insensibly directed towards the woman who has loved

him faithfully, patiently, and silently since the days they were boy and girl together and played at being lovers. This solution of Fortunat’s romance is indeed rather hinted at than told, but the whole skilful and artistic unfolding of the tale manifestly leads to this result. We shall look with interest for further tales from the pen of so capable an author.

#### AMERICAN LITERATURE.

*Historic Towns of the Middle States* is the second volume of “*American Historic Towns*,” edited by Lyman P. Powell and published by G. P. Putnam’s Sons. Each town is described by a writer who is an authority, and all are illustrated with care and judgment. In the introduction, written by Mr. Shaw, it is said that “no communities in the world lend themselves more profitably to the study of history than these which are described in the present volume.” Though such a statement cannot be accepted without qualification, yet it is true in the main. For instance, there are places besides Saratoga which hold a prominent place in American history. While it cannot be denied with justice that Philadelphia ranks high in the list of historic towns, yet it is scarcely the paragon which Mr. Shaw supposes. Mr. Talcott Williams writes in a heroic strain about it, beginning with the short, but random sentence, “*Cities are of nature.*” Nature has many burdens to bear, but that of determining the sites of towns ought not to be laid upon it. There is much accident in the matter, and the accident has often been happy; it is certain, however, that the citizens of the United States have disregarded nature’s ordinance when settling the capitals of their States. Harrisburg, not Philadelphia, is the capital of Pennsylvania; Albany, not New York, is the capital of New York State; and Sacramento City, not San Francisco, is the capital of California. Boston is one of the exceptions in which the capital city of a State is also the chief one. Mr. Williams writes that the streets of Philadelphia are arranged in such a way that the poorer citizens have been saved “from the awful fate inflicted by the titled avarice and civic mislegislation of London and Glasgow.” Has the author read the report of an American commission which praises the citizens of Glasgow for their laudable discharge of municipal duties? He might write hard things about London, yet the worst might be paralleled, though not excused, by the civic administration of New York. He would have to admit, if he cared to be candid, that in London there is no institution resembling Tammany Hall. Glasgow can be left to defend itself. Mr. Vallandigham, who deals with Wilmington, is as reckless as some of his fellows when he writes that Macaulay, when he assailed the memory of Penn, was an “audacious iconoclast.” It is possible that Macaulay attributed, in error, to William Penn the villainous work which George Penne performed; still, the case is open to argument, while it is simply ludicrous to style Macaulay “an audacious iconoclast.” Such a work as this requires very careful editing, and we cannot say that Mr. Lyman P. Powell has done his duty.

*Recollections of a Lifetime* (Cincinnati, the Robert Clarke Company) are from the pen of General Brinkerhoff, an American citizen whose name is not familiar in Europe. He states in the preface that, as Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Blaine, and others of his contemporaries have penned their recollections, he is impelled to follow suit, and he thinks that, if his example be followed, a valuable service will be rendered to succeeding generations. Posterity would not lose much if books such as this were printed for private circulation only. Yet General Brinkerhoff’s life is full enough of incident to justify the insertion of a brief nar-

rative in a dictionary of biography. He has good reason, however, to be proud of his family, which is of Huguenot extraction. Ten generations have been born on American soil, and of those who have descended from the Brinkerhoff who landed on Manhattan Island in 1638, numbering nearly two thousand, not one is known to have been convicted of a criminal offence, while it is rare for one who has attained middle life to have failed in becoming the member of a Christian church. General Brinkerhoff has been a schoolmaster, a lawyer, the editor of a newspaper, a soldier, a banker, and, finally, a philanthropist. He devoted himself to prison reform in the last stage of his career, and his labours in the cause which has had Howard as its brightest ornament appear to have been alike self-sacrificing and successful. His life has been pleasant, unclouded at home, and congenial in business. Writing in his seventy-second year, he expresses his satisfaction at having married at twenty-four a wife of eighteen, and at having lived to see his children “grown to full maturity” without giving him an hour of uneasiness. He has been an active member of the Board of State Charities of Ohio, the members of it receiving no salaries, and having no motive for the rightful discharge of their duties, “except the love of God and humanity, and our duty to the State.” He says that, though best known as “a prison man,” he is sure that the best work he has attempted “has been for the defective and dependent classes, and especially for homeless children.” We have learnt from the perusal of this book, despite its defects, to respect and admire the author.

#### GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.

*Nottinghamshire Parish Registers.* Vol. III. Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore and T. M. Blass. (Phillimore & Co.)—The hundred and fifty pages of this volume of the reproduction of the Notts parish registers include the marriages of the following parishes in the wapentake of Newark: Balderton, Barnby, Coddington, Cotnam, East Stoke, Elston, Farndon, and Elston Chapelry. The names of the editors are sufficient guarantee that the work has been done with all care. We still, however, think, as we have said before, that the plan of issuing in a volume a large number of portions of registers of different parishes, without any index, is a mistaken one, and not so useful or so likely to secure subscribers as the more straightforward plan of printing a register straight off and then giving an index, either to each parish or certainly to each volume. A slip is enclosed in this volume, from which we learn, without any surprise, that the question “Why is there no index?” is often asked. The reply is that it will hasten the work if the index is deferred until the whole county is finished. It is difficult to understand such reasoning, or why the subscribers are to have a large number of fragments instead of something complete in itself. It may also be again remarked that if the time now spent on supplying accounts of fabrics, &c., was spent on indexing, it would give far greater satisfaction to genealogists. It may be interesting to read that Elston Chapel has a Norman zigzag moulding, that it has now one bell and used to have two, that the Sumner charity is still administered by the rector and chapelwardens, with much more parochial gossip of a like kind, but nothing of this sort is wanted in a volume which exists solely for the reproduction of registers. It does, however, seem legitimate to give some account of the contracting parties to a marriage in the chapel of Newark Castle on January 13th, 1588, when “Willm Sicill Esquier sonne & heyre apparent of the right worshipfull Thomas Sicill Knight, & Elizabeth Ladie Ros daughter of the right honorable Edward late Earl of Rutland” were united. This William Cecil, afterwards



second Earl of Exeter, was grandson of the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh. A facsimile of this marriage entry, with its numerous witnesses, forms an appropriate frontispiece to this volume.

*The Registers of Ebechester, co. Durham, 1619-1812.* (Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society.)—One of the most satisfactory results of the founding of the Parish Register Society for England has been that it has led to the formation of several county societies. The Yorkshire, Lancashire, Shropshire, and other local societies are doing excellent work, and not the least useful and interesting is that of the Durham and Northumberland Society. Ebechester is a very small parish, and the church register is consequently slight, but not without interest to the genealogical student, especially if he be a North-Countryman. Mr. Gibson's preface is brief and to the point, though he is, perhaps, unduly confident as to the derivation of the place-name of his parish and the extreme antiquity of its foundation. The list of curates, which is disappointingly meagre, begins with one "Thomas Lamm (or John Lamm or John Soame)." We cannot help thinking that a greater approach to accuracy than this rather vague statement might have been attained. It is curious, also, to find the list of churchwardens composed of two names in 1501, two in 1578, and one in 1820. Are we to suppose that these are all that Mr. Gibson could find throughout a period of four hundred years? In conclusion, we are glad to notice that the example of using hand-made paper set by the parent society is being followed, and we hope to see Northumberland and Durham printing many more of their registers.

*The Genealogist.* Vol. XVI. (Bell.)—It is claimed for this excellent periodical, in the preface to the present volume, that "no other science has made greater progress" in the nineteenth century than that of genealogy "in exactness of method and in that spirit of critical acumen which is the only true foundation of scientific enquiry," and that the *Genealogist* has borne its part in that advance. The claim is just, even though its predecessor the *Herald and Genealogist* contained perhaps a greater number of striking papers. If in the volume before us there is no contribution specially arresting attention, the less showy, but valuable side of genealogical research is well represented by the quarterly instalments of General Wrottesley's 'Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls,' Mr. Jewers's 'Grants and Certificates of Arms,' Major Poynton's Sempringham Priory charters, and Mr. Clay's interesting edition of Dugdale's 'Visitation of Yorkshire.' At the same time, it must be admitted that such contributions, welcome though they are, lose much by being broken up into small instalments, instead of being paged for binding separately. This has been done with three supplements now issued with the magazine, one of which, Mr. Jewers's 'Marriage Licences in the Diocese of Bath and Wells,' will be of interest to many. Unfortunately, the year's work only carries on the licences from Bull to Creed. The other two supplements continue General Wrottesley's history of his family, which will doubtless prove a model for others, and the notices of the Marsh family by G. E. C. Mr. G. W. Watson has shown in the pages of the 'Complete Peerage' so wide a knowledge of early French genealogy that we cannot share the editor's admiration for his '4096 Quarters of the Prince of Wales,' which he is still laboriously compiling, for one feels that he might be doing more valuable work. The Sempringham charters here printed are remarkable for their early date, being mainly of the twelfth century. Among the other papers we may notice Mr. Bain's excellent piece of destructive criticism, 'The Hamilton Family and its Cadets'; Mr. Round's paper on 'The Families of St. John and of Port,' with

which the volume opens; Sir George Sitwell's 'Family of Swinton,' and some notes on the heirs of the barons of Dunham and the Mascy and Lathom pedigrees. A quaint 'Genealogy of the Family of Rodney of Rodney Stoke, as compiled by Sir Edward Rodney, Knt., in the Seventeenth Century,' is also begun in this volume.

#### ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

*An Arabic Version of the Acts of the Apostles, and the Seven Catholic Epistles, with a Treatise on the Triune Nature of God, with Translation.* Edited by Margaret Dunlop Gibson, M.R.A.S. (Studia Sinaitica No. VII.) (Cambridge, University Press.)—The copy from which these various texts have been taken is No. 154 in Mrs. Gibson's catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the Convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai, where in 1893 it attracted the keen interest of the late Prof. Bensly by its magnificent and very ancient style of calligraphy. Mrs. Burkitt, one of the exploring party, transcribed from it the so-called Antilegomena—i.e., the second epistle of St. Peter, the second and third epistles of St. John, and the epistle of St. Jude, with some portions of the Acts, as it seems; and these were edited by Prof. Merx in the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, December, 1897, with additional notes in the same journal (April and September, 1898). In 1895, at her third visit to the convent, Mrs. Gibson partly photographed, partly transcribed the whole Scriptural contents of the MS.; and at her fourth, 1897, collated her transcript once more with the original, and added, likewise by photography, the remaining portion of the volume. The result of these protracted labours is the present work, which embraces (1) the Acts of the Apostles, from chapter vii. verse 37, to the end; (2) the seven Catholic epistles—i.e., the epistle of St. James, the first epistles of St. Peter and St. John, and the above-mentioned Antilegomena; (3) a short story called 'The Monk's Prayer,' with four aphorisms; and (4) an interesting and rather ingenious treatise on the 'Triune Nature of God.' According to Dr. Gwynn, of Trinity College, Dublin, the main portion of the Biblical part—i.e., the Acts and the three larger epistles—is a somewhat free translation, made by a Christian Arab, from the Syriac Peshittā, and the Antilegomena a similar translation from the unrevised Philoxenian, similar to Pococke's version. Although the grammar is often very faulty, this translation is nevertheless an important contribution to New Testament literature, as the style of calligraphy in the original MS. plainly suggests that it was written during the ninth, perhaps the eighth Christian century. Mrs. Gibson has enhanced the value of this publication by a literal English translation of 'The Monk's Prayer' and the treatise on the Trinity; a very large number of Greek variants from the Peshittā and the Syriac of Pococke's version; and a list of unusual words and expressions taken from the Arabic texts, mostly with their Greek, sometimes with their Syriac equivalents. The queer punctuation found, though with slight differences, both in the Biblical portion and the theological treatise, is faithfully reproduced in this edition, the excellent printing of which reflects the greatest credit upon the Cambridge University Press.

*The Story of Ahikar.* From the Syriac, Arabic, Armenian, Ethiopic, Greek, and Slavonic Versions, by F. C. Conybeare, J. Rendel Harris, and Agnes Smith Lewis. (Clay & Sons.)—This is an interesting work, in which the well-known story of Ahikar and his nephew Nadan, from the 'Arabian Nights,' is followed in its manifold transformations and migrations through a number of Eastern and Western literatures. The bold conclusion at which Prof. Rendel Harris, in the elaborate and lengthy introduction, arrives, after an exhaustive investigation of all the materials at his disposal, although he speaks

"with some diffidence," is this: that in the main portion of this legend we possess a hitherto unacknowledged addition to the Biblical Apocrypha, a companion picture to the book of Tobit, or rather a forerunner and liturgical model of the same. Whether this conclusion, ingenious as it is, can really be accepted as correct, appears rather doubtful, since Dr. Gaster has published a translation of the Roumanian version of the story and based on it some weighty arguments which are decidedly against a problematic Hebrew original as old as 150 B.C., the approximate date assigned to it on p. liii. But, even if the story of Ahikar should finally prove to be a later imitation rather than a primitive source, the present publication will always retain its unique value as a comparative study. The learned author of the introduction undoubtedly establishes the close relationship of Ahikar (1) with Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Sirach; (2) with certain vindictive Psalms; and (3) with the book of Daniel. But although he firmly believes in an original Hebrew structure as the basis of the story, and points to the striking coincidence between the phrase in Ahikar, "My nails were like the claws of eagles," and Daniel iv. 30, he wisely refrains from pressing this argument and drawing the possible conclusion that Ahikar's phrase might be the older of the two; and he does so even at the risk of offending Prof. Sayce, whose remarks on the Chaldeans in his 'Higher Criticism and the Monuments,' p. 533, are quoted here in full on p. lix. Prof. Sayce asserts that the appearance of the word *Kasdim* in Daniel would alone be sufficient for an Assyriologist to indicate the late date of the work with unerring certainty. Now, in Ahikar this word is never found, and if the Assyriologists were right it might again be a certain proof for the priority of this legend. But we must not forget that Assyriologists have a peculiar tendency to represent their conclusions as absolute gospel, and entirely to forget on what slippery and unsafe ground they now and then move. As to the coincidence in the use of the word *sedāqah* in its altered meaning of "charitableness or almsgiving," on which so great a stress is laid by Prof. Rendel Harris in his comparison of Ahikar and Tobit, and as to the possible claim of the former to have been the prototype of the latter, Dr. Gaster points out with great force that this very use of the word in question proves the post-Biblical origin of both, and makes the question whether one is the model of the other or not absolutely irrelevant. The parallels taken from the New Testament seem to rest on somewhat safer ground, especially the parable of the wicked servant in Matthew xxiv. 48-51 and Luke xii. 45 seq.; and in any case the texts and translations which fill the larger part of the book, and which, with few exceptions, are published here for the first time, form the most important evidence for an ultimate verdict on these and many cognate questions. They are seven in number: (1) the story of the wise Akyrios, a translation of the Slavonic version made by Agnes Smith Lewis from the German version of Prof. V. Jagić (*Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, vol. i. pp. 107-126, 1892); (2) the maxims and wisdom of Khikar, text and translation of the Armenian version by F. C. Conybeare; (3) and (4) the legend of Ahikar, text and translation of (a) a Syriac fragment in the British Museum, (b) a Syriac MS. in the University of Cambridge, both edited by J. R. Harris; (5) fifteen sayings of Ahikar, a translation of fragments of an Ethiopic version (published by Cornill in his 'Buch der weisen Philosophen'), likewise by J. R. Harris; (6) the story of Haiqār and Nādān, text and translation of the Arabic version in a Karshuni MS. in Cambridge, with a few additions from Salhani's 'Contes Arabes' (published in Beyrout) and Add. 2709 in the British Museum, by Agnes Smith Lewis; and (7) a portion of the story of Æsop, which

exhibits considerable coincidences with *Ahikar*, reprinted from Eberhard's 'Fabulæ Romanenses Græce Conscripse.' Every student of comparative folk-lore must feel genuinely thankful to the three learned co-editors for this splendid array of critical materials.

*Die Alfije des Ibn Mu'ti*. Herausgegeben von Dr. K. V. Zettersteen. (Leipzig, Hinrichs.)—The 'Alfiye,' or Arabic grammar in verse, by Ibn Mālik, who died 1273-4, has been familiar to Arabic scholars for more than half a century. The first edition of the Arabic text was that of De Sacy in 1833; the second, and still more useful one, as it contained the extensive commentary of Ibn 'Aqil, that of Dieterici in 1851, followed by a German translation from the same pen in 1852; since then it has frequently been printed in the East, partly in Bulāq, partly in Lakhnau. But its older namesake and model, the 'Alfiye' of Ibn Mu'ti (with his full name, Zain-eddin Abulhusain Yahyā bin 'Abd-El-Mu'ti), who died forty-four years before Ibn Mālik, completed 1198-1199, has hitherto remained practically unknown; and the present edition, based on the MSS. of Berlin, Leyden, and the Escorial, and provided with a complete critical apparatus, is therefore welcome. It affords a gratifying proof of the continued interest Scandinavian Orientalists take in a thorough investigation of Arabic grammar and syntax. Dr. Zettersteen, the skilful editor of the text, to which he has added all the necessary vowels and numerous valuable notes from the commentary of Ibn El-Habbāz, is a lecturer in the University of Lund and a worthy follower of men like Caspari, the author of that most successful Arabic grammar which in Prof. Wright's revised and amplified English version has become the standard work of Arabic philology; Broch, the editor of Zamakhshari's renowned 'Mufasssal,' and many more. The usefulness of this edition, moreover, is considerably increased by the fact that the preface, introduction, and notes are written in German instead of Swedish, in which the author had published in 1895 as an inaugural dissertation a translation of Arabic extracts from the same 'Alfiye' and the commentary of Ibn El-Habbāz. As probably very few Orientalists have a sufficient mastery of Swedish, the choice of a language more widely known makes the publication more generally accessible.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY BOOKS.

THE well-known military writer Major Callwell publishes, through Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, a useful volume under the title *Tactics of To-day*. Although issued in the usual form of military handbooks, the whole of this little volume is thoroughly readable by the general public, and has the closest bearing upon matters arising out of the present war which are the subject of discussion throughout the country. Those who desire to take part in argument on the effect of the war on the training of armies should read what Major Callwell has written. Almost the whole of what he says will meet with general acceptance, and it is well said. The point which is perhaps of the greatest interest concerns mounted infantry and cavalry, and the author distinctly states that neither our present mounted infantry nor our present cavalry fulfil the conditions which the circumstances demand. The author appears to side with those cavalry officers who want to improve the whole of our cavalry into troops who regard the use of firearms on foot as their principal means of offence and defence, and who at the same time are not to be mounted infantry, but are to wield the sword and lance with confidence from the saddle. Here we differ, and think that our author is asking for the impossible. He wants the cavalry to be highly improved Boers, for he does not admit that the Boers, though too good for us, are in fact

anything like such formidable enemies as they easily might have been. He points out the great advantage which the Boers obtain by using a small, grass-fed, underbred horse. The power to let the mounts go free without leaving men to hold them is, he thinks, of immense advantage. This is true, but the fact itself illustrates the impossibility of finding all we want for the mounted branches in a single type of force. The author's general view upon the subject is best stated in a passage where he tells us that the Boers are very far from ideal mounted troops, and the same is the case with our own mounted infantry; but both approach nearer to the ideal than the typical trooper trained for shock tactics. He thinks that what the Boers,

"unpractised in the arts of war, and by no means .....exceptionally daring, have done, mounted troops ought to be able to do, and will have to learn to do, to justify the outlay which their organization demands, to compensate for the strain which their forage throws upon the supply and transport services, and to repay the inconvenience which their movement by rail or ship entails."

Major Callwell does not even think that the Boers have shown much "slimness"—

"Their success in deceiving us has been more often due to want of intelligence on our part than to any preternatural craftiness on the part of the enemy."

Major Callwell brings forward many examples, such as the following:—

"No especial military genius is displayed by an armed force which finds an armoured train launched into territory within its grasp, and which cuts the line behind the train."

He declares that we have "failed signally in the display of.....common sense." Major Callwell has himself taken an active part in the campaign.

Messrs. Sands & Co. publish *The Army from Within*, by the author of 'An Absent-Minded War,' whose former volume has created much controversy. It was favourably reviewed by us, and, although we attach great weight to the views of Col. Lonsdale Hale, we are still of opinion that its publication was calculated to do good. The author is undoubtedly an able soldier. Rumour has stated that he is the military correspondent who in the *Westminster Gazette* has long powerfully criticized the conduct of the war. Whether that is so or not, we welcome his new book, and shall welcome that next one for which in its pages he prepares us. The present volume deals chiefly with the army as it is seen by the private soldier, and indirectly, therefore, with the recruiting problem and the question of what it is that checks enlistment, and what are the changes which have to be made in order to popularize the army when our rulers have time. As in 'An Absent-Minded War,' so in 'The Army from Within' we find points in which we differ from the writer, though they concern secondary matters. When he discusses artillery he rightly points out that we have greatly suffered in the present war from having remained behind all other Powers in continuing to use black powder making smoke for the blank charges at our manœuvres. The French and Germans changed this now fourteen or fifteen years ago, and we had not completely changed until very recently indeed. On the other hand, the author thinks that our gun was (as it was declared to be by a great man, responsible) "the best," or at least "the equal of any field gun in the world actually in use in any army." We are convinced that here he is wrong. He indeed distinctly states that

"a year ago none of the Great Powers had definitely decided on the nature of the weapon with which their field artillery should be armed.....Since then the French have re-armed their artillery with a quick-firing gun, for which a great deal is claimed, and we must now bestir ourselves to find a weapon equally good."

A gun was offered to (and refused by) our War Office several years ago, by the Saint-Chamond

works, which was very similar to, and almost as good as, the French field guns which had already been adopted by the French Government. The complete reconstitution of the French field artillery had been accomplished long before the date which our author names, and the whole of the artillery regiments of the French army were in possession of the new French quick-firing gun before our South African war was thought of. This fact was the subject of debate in the House of Commons on two occasions during the session of 1899 (we think in April and June), and it was in those debates admitted by our Government that our gun would have to be changed, although we were still experimenting with regard to its successor. Another point, although less important, in which we think the author wrong, is where he suggests that the general population dislike manœuvres; and he argues that "it ought to be no great hardship for the inhabitants of any district to have it proclaimed under the Manœuvres Act for a fortnight once in five or ten years." Nothing can be more welcome generally with any district in the country than manœuvres. The population expects either to reap a harvest from them, or to see a pretty sight and to be stirred up with gaiety. Not only the publicans and farmers, who are an important section of the directing population of our villages, but all shopkeepers, and generally speaking the middle and lower classes, welcome the prospect of manœuvres. Objection comes, with few exceptions, only from individuals—namely, those who "preserve." The author has already been reproached by us with a habit of using "would" for *should*, which perhaps betrays Scotch or Irish nationality: "I don't believe that we would ever have cause to regret the innovation."

Another little book also pointing to army reform is *Army Administration: a Business View*, by "Centurion," published by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. It is directed against what is known to soldiers as "the civilian element," and much of what the author says is true.

In *A Century of our Sea Story* (Murray) Mr. Jeffrey has traced in an interesting manner the development of shipping during the last hundred years, the change from sailing ships to steamers, and the many other changes which this has carried with it. He is weakest when he trenches on the domain of naval history or administration. It is, for instance, incorrect to say that in the eighteenth century naval captains entered their sons or the sons of their relations and friends as "servants" because it was "convenient." They did so because it was the rule of the navy, dating back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is equally incorrect to say that boys after passing through the Academy at Portsmouth were sent to sea-going ships as "volunteers per order." "Volunteers per order"—or, as they were popularly called, "king's letter boys"—became extinct on the establishing of the Academy, the pupils from which went to sea as midshipmen, or, after the Academy was changed early in the nineteenth century into the Royal Naval College, as "college midshipmen." These things are trifles, but they show a want of exact knowledge on points which might have been well left alone. Similarly, it was not necessary to retell the story of Commodore Dance's encounter with Linois; but it is incorrect to say that "the China fleet engaged and beat a French squadron." In Mr. Jeffrey's own words, "it is a pity to exaggerate"; and the truth is that Linois was deceived by Dance's bold attitude, and fancied that he was in presence of a very superior force of ships of the line. It would not be difficult to bring forward instances of English captains making mistakes of the same kind and being tried by court-martial for them. On his own ground—



the transition of merchant ships, the story of life afloat, of clippers, wrecks, insurance frauds, and such like—Mr. Jeffrey is at his best, and that is very good. And whilst all is interesting, much of what he has written may be read with profit. Among other things, his statistics of German shipbuilding emphasize the familiar story of German progress since the French war. He says:—

"From having most of their ships built in England in the seventies, the Germans, now, not only build their own vessels, but are obtaining many foreign orders: from 147 merchant steamers in 1871, the German mercantile steam fleet in 1898 had grown to the number of 1,171 steamers, and the difference in the tonnage had become from, in 1871, 82,000, in 1897, 967,000 tons."

Such a statement gives food for very grave reflection.

By the title of his book, *Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy* (Kegan Paul & Co., but printed and spelt in New York), as well as by the dedication to Charles Henry Cramp, Builder of Navies, Mr. Augustus C. Buell at once warns us that historical accuracy is not to be expected. In no sense was Paul Jones the founder of any navy, not even of that of the United States; and Mr. Cramp, distinguished shipbuilder as he is, has most certainly not built one navy, let alone two or more, even if we take a navy to consist merely of ships. If in comparative trifles like this Mr. Buell is unable to be accurate, we are clearly not prepared to accept his uncorroborated statements regarding the man whom he has selected for a hero; and when his statements radically differ from those of all previous biographers, we have a right to demand a very full and clear account of the authorities on which they are based. Such an account we do not get. He refers, indeed, to a number of printed books, and to the Sherburne and Janet Taylor collections of letters, but all these have been accessible to others. He mentions also the archives of the Admiralty in London and in Paris, as well as of the U.S. Navy Office, and some family papers in Russia, but his references to these seem all second-hand. Whence then, we ask, does he get the new facts of Jones's early and personal life? His hero's public career has always been public property, and though many of the details are differently told in England and in the States, the one point on which all are agreed is that he was "a first-class fighting man." Besides this he has been described, on what seems good authority, as a slaver, a smuggler, an appropriator of other men's property, and as driven out of Russia for an immorality which shocked even Catherine, that "greatest of all monarchs." Mr. Buell does not take the trouble to disprove; he ignores or denies, and that, as we have said, is not sufficient. For ourselves, we care little whether the charges are true or false. Nothing that could be proved against Paul Jones could be worse than the offence which Mr. Buell seems to consider his chief glory—that, without injury or cause of complaint, and for mere vulgar self-interest, he fought against his native country.

*Britain's Sea-Kings and Sea-Fights* (Cassell & Co.) is presumably intended as a boys' book, though it is not so stated. To boys and readers unacquainted with our naval history it will no doubt be interesting; but the writing is very unequal, and the illustrations are crude, or even grotesque; as representations of ships of any particular century they are misleading. But boys will in such matters not be severe critics.

#### ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE.

*Calendar of Close Rolls, 1272-79.* (Stationery Office.)—This Calendar being now complete for the reign of Edward II. and the early years of Edward III., work has been begun in the pre-

sent volume on the rolls of Edward I. As usual, it is only after going through the volume that one realizes the great diversity of matters with which the Close Rolls deal. Antiquaries have extracted from them in the past many of the "plums" that they contain, and where these have been printed in the 'Fœdera,' or by Prynn or Ryley, the fact is here noted. But the gleaner, we shall show, may still find much of interest in these pages. The Jews occupy, as might be expected, a somewhat prominent position, and among the entries relating to them we have the alleged crucifixion of a Christian boy in London reported to the king by the justices in Eyre, who were informed by Edward that he deemed the crime one of great gravity. On the other hand, Gilbert de Clare and Baldwin Wak successfully intervened on behalf of Jews trading under their protection in country districts. The Record Office illustrates its own history when it supplies an entry relating to the chapel of "the house of the King's Conversi," which was being extended in 1275. Again, we have allusion to the large sums that had been spent under Henry III. on a frontal for an altar, an image over the tomb of one of Henry's daughters, and the shrine of St. Edward, all in Westminster. An old trouble—so serious that it was among those specially remedied by Magna Carta—recurs in the mention of weirs so blocking the course of the Thames between London and Oxford that "ships and barges" could no longer use it. A long document in French records a contract for the sale of wool in 1275, and contains valuable details: the wool belonged to the Cistercian Abbey of Darnhall, in Cheshire, and was sold in London to the agent of a Cambrai merchant, but was to be dressed at Hereford. There is mention, in the following year, of sea-coal having been dug "from time out of mind" in Kingswood Chase, Gloucestershire. At Canterbury we find an "aldermanry" taken into the king's hands, because its owner had leased it out without the king's licence; while at Norwich we have a royal order relating to a religious house, which is of topographical value. From Bayonne there is a letter of the mayor and jurats to the king, appointing proctors to ratify terms of peace with the mariners of the Cinque Ports. Of legal interest are the liberty called "Thwertnik" in Cheshire, and the division of houses between co-heiresses. At Woughton the elder of two sisters is awarded, we observe, the hearth; in Northamptonshire we find a chief messuage divided into three portions, for which three sisters drew lots. It is, however, for feudal history that these rolls perhaps are most valuable. They contain, for instance, detailed records of how the fiefs of Albini of Cainho, Montfichet, Regny, and Brus of Skelton were divided, together with similar information on the lands of George de Cantelupe, Helewys de Levinton, and Roger de Somery (who seems to be in one place erroneously called Reginald). There is also an interesting indenture of marriage between the families of Huntingfield and Engayne. The lists of knights' fees and their holders, occurring in connexion with these feudal matters, are a useful supplement to the 'Feudal Aids' now in course of publication. The Record Office seems to be still troubled by the awkward word "filius," for John Fitzalan of Arundel appears as a "son of Alan." "Carrie" should have been indexed with "Keiryk"; "Kingswode," Essex, is doubtless Kingswood, within the liberties of Colchester and attached to its castle; and "la Dove" is probably "La Done," the name of the manor of Down in the Isle of Wight.

*Calendar of Close Rolls, 1337-39.* (Stationery Office.)—This volume is not, as a whole, one of much interest, and many of the more important documents have already appeared in the 'Fœdera.' Covering as it does the period of Edward III.'s claim to the French throne, with his preparations for enforcing it and his descent

upon Flanders, one is not surprised to find its pages largely occupied with the details of heavy taxation, especially in connexion with wool, loans from the great Italian merchants, and naval preparations in the form of arrest of ships for the king's use. We have here, for instance, the full "indenture" made July 26th, 1337, between the lords and the merchants, when the king convened the latter separately to help him in raising money from the country's wool. These merchants, whose names are given, were commissioned by the king and Council to buy 30,000 sacks at fixed prices and arrange for their preferential sale abroad. The name of the famous merchant William de la Pole, of Hull, occurs repeatedly, as might be expected, in connexion with the king's financial preparations. The levy of ships introduces an interesting case of privateering. An Ipswich merchant's ship, "of 160 tons of wine burthen," was arrested by the king's admiral at Yarmouth for the war and sent to the mouth of the Orwell. Off Harwich it was attacked and carried off by four privateers holding a commission from the French king. Arundel, it is worth noting, was at that time still a port capable of sending forth "la cogg St. Marie" to serve the king on the high seas. For land service we have an indenture between the Prince of Wales and Sir Thomas Ughtred for the garrisoning of Perth with knights and men-at-arms, mounted and unmounted hobelers, mounted and unmounted archers, all at the usual wages. On one page Henry de Percy and Ralph de Nevill, both, as we should say now, peers of the realm, are formally styled "banneret" only; a banneret's wages were then four shillings a day. The longest document by far in the volume is one which relates to the division of the Multon of Egremont estates, a matter to which other entries also refer. Although, with its apparently trifling details, it covers nearly thirty pages, the information it contains on rents and services may be commended to students of early agricultural economy. London topographers will find here a curious inquest on the Temple, relating to the church and churchyard and to "the chapel of St. Thomas at the door of the hall of the Temple." The gold and silver mines of Devon, one learns with amusement, were at this period exciting keen local interest. Mr. Hinds, who is responsible for the text and index of the volume before us, appears to have performed his task in careful and scholarly fashion, especially in technical details. "Filius" proves, as above, a stumbling-block, Robert Fitzwalter, the head of his house, being indexed under "Fitz" in one place and "Walter" in several others, where he is made the son of a Walter. The same remark applies to William Fitzwarin "le Frere." But the only serious errors we have noted are these: William de Mortimer, as is well known, took his mother's name of La Zouche in addition to his own, and was summoned to Parliament as William "la Zousche de Mortuomari." Mr. Hinds in error renders this "of Mortimer," which "Mortimer" he imagines to be some place in Herefordshire. Again, in a long list of alien endowments "Chimpynges and Palynges church" occur, of which he can only tell us that the latter was Palling in Norfolk. The places, of course, were the neighbouring parishes of Climping and Poling in West Sussex.

*Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1340-43.* (Stationery Office.)—Mr. R. F. Isaacson, the compiler of this work, has advanced another stage on his useful and laborious undertaking, just two months less than two years having elapsed between the appearance of this book and the publication of the preceding volume of his Calendar, dealing with the years 1338 to 1340. In view of the magnitude of the work and the enormous labour involved in the index, Mr. Isaacson has every reason to congratulate himself on the rapidity with which he carries the Deputy-Keeper's great undertaking towards its close. There is no

need at every stage to deal minutely with these Calendars, but we cannot in justice refrain from noting the great improvement made in the more recent volume in the identification of place-names, and in giving such help towards the identification of personal names as the rigid rules imposed on the calendarers allow. For an instance of the latter we notice that in this volume the "P. Cardinal bishop of Palestrina" and "Anibaldus Cardinal bishop of Frascati" of the documents are expanded in the index into "Peter des Prés" and "Anibald Ceccano" ("of Ceccano" or "da Ceccano" would be more precise), so that one is told, without the trouble of looking it up for oneself, who held these offices at the moment the documents were written. We may also rejoice in the slight approach—still unfortunately a slight approach—made towards a subject index. Forms of names like "Acciaoli" and "Acursi" suggest, however, a want of familiarity with Italian spelling; but the entry "Plas Dinas, co. Salop (now co. Merioneth)," is a most commendable innovation, and one that makes for stricter accuracy. To turn for a moment to the text, the curious royal mandate on p. 441 is of interest, in which the Cistercians, Gilbertines, and other "religious" of Lincolnshire are ordered to desist from trading in wool, hides, and other commodities, which they cause to be bought by their *conversi* and sold to foreign merchants along with their own wool and hides, to the impoverishment of Lincoln and other market towns, the diminution of the king's customs, and the scandal of their orders. It is a remarkable example of monastic trading and of what seemed to the lay mind of those days to be the lawful limits of such activity. We note that this volume is printed, not by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, the old contractors, but by the Norfolk Chronicle Company of Norwich.

*Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1385-89.* (Stationery Office.)—As is usually the case with these volumes, it cannot be said that the contents of this instalment of the Calendar make any striking contribution to the history of a stirring period. Into these four years were crowded great struggles, closed for the time by Richard's personal assumption of power in 1389; but of all the strife of parties we have here only the echoes, such as grants to the king's favourites and the subsequent forfeiture of their lands. It is rather in the glimpses that the rolls afford of finance and the details of administration, in their allusions to heresy and the services of bondmen, and in the light they throw on biography, topography, genealogy, and other kindred matters, that their real value is made apparent, especially when we enjoy the advantage of the usual exhaustive index. The king himself figures in entries which constantly remind one of the splendour surrounding the youthful sovereign. His standard-bearer, "trumpours," and archers of the guard, his master of the falcons and master of the horse, his pavilioner, his henchman, and his marshal of the hall, his broderer, his gold-cloth worker, and other similar attendants (to say nothing of his "ostrich"), occur in suggestive connexion with his loans. An interesting entry records the grant of 7½d. a day wages to his king-of-arms, "notwithstanding that heretofore no herald has been accustomed to receive any wages in the king's household." We have mention also of his gardener at Shene and his vine-keeper at Windsor, while the queen's vines at Windsor are separately mentioned. Foremost among his favourites is the Earl of Oxford, whose creation, by the way, as Marquess of Dublin is here assigned to letters patent of October 12th, 1385, though the "Complete Peerage" only recognizes a creation in Parliament December 1st following. Michael de la Pole also is well to the front, as are Brembre, Tresilian, and Burley. Another man who enjoyed his favour was John de Beauchamp of Holt, keeper of his jewels and steward

of his household. His creation as a peer, the first of its kind, is recorded in this volume, and, as its wording is of much consequence, we regret that his style is rendered "lord of [sic] Beauchamp and baron of Kidderminster." The former title represents his surname, and should be rendered "de Beauchamp." We mention this because there are similar cases in these pages, such as "lord of Zouche" and "lord of Roos" (elsewhere "lord de Roos" rightly). It is interesting to find the above John de Beauchamp, five days before his creation, granted lands "in aid, relief, and maintenance of his style of lord and baron, to which estate the king has advanced him." In matters of religion there are several entries relating to Wycliffite preachers, especially the redoubtable Nicholas Hereford, who is combined with Wycliffe himself in a charge of writing heretical books, all which are to be seized, and all persons buying them imprisoned and their possessions forfeited. Aston and Purvey also are sometimes named in conjunction with them. The charger which had held the head of St. John the Baptist was presented by the parson of a church at York to the king for his own chapel. On the other hand, acts of aggression by the Pope were jealously watched, and there is more than one complaint that "forgers of the seals of the Pope, archbishops, and bishops are in Northampton and elsewhere, deceiving the people with indulgences and pardons, and sending money, besides jewels, to foreign parts," the last item being, doubtless, the gist of their offence. Complaints of bondsmen banding themselves together by oath to withdraw their services proceed chiefly from Churchmen; in one instance we find a bondsman manumitted by the queen. For feudal genealogy this volume is, like its predecessors, of high value. We have here, for instance, a contract of marriage between Robert Savage, of a baronial family in Ulster, and a daughter of the Lord of the Isles, who was a granddaughter, therefore, of Robert II. But great care is needed in dealing with such entries. "Isabella, countess of Suffolk," for instance, was not (as here stated) the wife of Michael de la Pole, but of his predecessor, William de Ufford. In a complicated piece of genealogy also, on p. 384, "the said Elizabeth" seems to be an error for "the said Joan," Elizabeth being "now deceased." The index, of over two hundred pages, deserves, as usual, high praise. But "Roche Andelys" is assigned to "Ain, France," which suggests that the compiler is not familiar with what was in its day the finest castle in Western Europe. Boulogne, being spelt "Bologne," according to cockney pronunciation, is indexed out of place; "Rotsel" is a needless perversion of Rocelin; and "Fallerton," Wilts, might have been identified as Falsone, then the seat of the well-known local family of Baynton.

The *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1467-77* (Stationery Office), is the second instalment of the series dealing with the reign of Edward IV., of which the first volume covered the years 1461 to 1467. It is significant of the way in which the more formal sides of the ancient records lose their interest and variety towards the close of the Middle Ages that this volume covers more than ten years, while the Patent Rolls of Edward III. are so much more copious that three volumes have been needed to summarize their contents during about the same space of time. It is fortunate, then, that decrease of bulk accompanies the decrease of interest; but this lessened size is at least partly due to the judicious way in which those very formal documents, commissions of the peace, are summarized in tabular form in an appendix, partly to the dislocation caused by chronic civil war. Thus, to illustrate the latter point, the Edward IV. Patents in 1470 end practically with the commissions of array issued to defend the realm from Clarence and Warwick, and those of the restored Henry VI. occupy less than thirty pages for a period of over eight months.

The text of this volume has been prepared, as usual, under the immediate supervision of the Deputy-Keeper, by Mr. R. C. Fowler, who has had the assistance of Mr. R. F. Isaacson, the experienced editor of the Patent Rolls of Edward III. Mr. Fowler seems alone responsible for the index. This task still remains sufficiently difficult, though the disappearance of the English king's possessions in France and the unimportance of foreign policy during this period of civil strife save the compiler from some of those serious cruces in foreign names that it took some time for the editors of the earlier volumes to grapple with adequately. We notice on p. 728 the rather suspicious entry, "Lanbader, see Lampeter," and, turning finally to p. 369, find that the old confusion between Aberystwyth and Lampeter has once more been repeated. With this exception, however, we have found no error in the index, after a good deal of searching; and we are glad to testify to the uniformity of plan and standard of execution which are common to the various workers on this important undertaking. Within a measurable period we may hope to see the complete calendar of the mediæval Patent Rolls published.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

ONE of the best of recent American stories—which unfortunately is too personal for us to do more than refer to—tells how the American lecture agent Major Pond praises the charm and courtesy of the Englishmen whom he has taken round the United States, but excepts (with reasons) two of them, distinguished ecclesiastics, the one an English Churchman and the other a London Nonconformist preacher, describing these two as "real mean yellow dogs." When we received *Eccentricities of Genius*, published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus and written by Major Pond, we naturally turned at once to the two names in the index. To one of them the references were unimportant. To the other there are many references, and a history of certain slight differences with regard to financial matters which leads us to suppose that the story to which we allude, like most good stories, has been the subject of some exaggeration. The drawback to the book of Major Pond is that he is too uniformly inclined to bless. Almost all the very many ladies and gentlemen of whose lecture tours he gives an account are supposed by him to be either among the greatest orators that the world has seen, or to have other qualifications of equivalent value. Now some of them are, we fear, rather ordinary people. There are, no doubt, degrees in the admiration expressed by Major Pond, yet it is in nearly every case all but unbounded. We do not know whether the author has had the leave of those living whose letters he reprints to publish their correspondence; but, although it is frequently trivial, it is not harmful, and we imagine that, though some may wince, none will openly object. The portraits of some (especially of the deceased) celebrities are of interest; but there is not much in the letterpress which appears to us to be noteworthy. Major Pond must surely have been the recipient of enormous numbers of really good stories. He has accompanied, for example, and he admires, Mr. Chauncey Depew, and cannot have lived long in such company without hearing things which need not have been allowed to die—or wait; but there are few of them in the book. What Major Pond quotes in the way of humour, from Josh Billings, for example, to whom he gives three pages, leads us to suppose that he has no sense of what seems to us humour in this country. Anything so unutterably dreary as the specimen that he gives of "a shower of .....epigrams, sparkling as they tumbled over each other in falling from his lips, reflected from his bright eyes over his spectacles," we



could not, for ourselves, have conceived. The best saying, on the whole, of the moderately good ones that the book contains is the already well-known one of Max O'Rell: "Major Pond was the only man I met in America who was not a colonel."

*Studies in European Literature: being the Taylorian Lectures, 1889-1899* (Oxford, Clarendon Press), contains the annual lectures delivered at the Taylorian since the custom was introduced. The lecturers are some of them well-known authorities, such as Pater, who read an able criticism of Mérimée; M. Paul Bourget, who lectured pleasantly on Flaubert; and M. Morel-Fatio, whose criticism of Cervantes is admirable for common sense and clearness. The subjects of the lectures are very diverse, and consequently the volume possesses no real unity.

ONE of the results of the war in South Africa is a flood of literature of all sorts and of varying value, from the purely patriotic to the opposite extreme, which delights in abasing ourselves and in exalting our enemies—a state of mind curiously congenial to many persons. *Military Dialogues on "Active Service,"* by Lieut.-Col. N. Newnham-Davis (Sands & Co.), is nothing if not patriotic, and is a fair sketch of the sayings and doings of certain officers and men from their departure, through the varied experiences of camping, marching, watching, and fighting, with what often follow, the hospital and invaliding home, where the heroes marry the girls they left behind them, to whom the little volume is dedicated. It is satisfactorily turned out.

AMONG other useful works of reference for 1901 recently received are *Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage* (Hurst & Blackett); *Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage* (Sampson Low & Co.); and *The Advertiser's A B C*, published by Messrs. T. B. Browne. This last has an interesting survey of newspapers during the century. We learn that the daily press "has always claimed for itself the position of an educator," and only hope that the responsibilities such a claim implies will be more widely recognized.

THE supplemental volume for 1899-1900 of *Meyers Konversations-Lexicon* (Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut) contains many excellent articles—for instance, one on the Benin antiquities; a long list of the chief figure-paintings since Cimabue has been inserted, in which, of course, a number of third-rate German pictures appear and English art is almost ignored, but that was inevitable; there are also an exhaustive article on library buildings, a capital account of German trade in 1899, a good description of the Röntgen rays, and an elaborate review of Czech literature since 1892. The volume shows the same thoroughness and care that distinguish the original work.

IN the "New Century Library" (Nelson) we have before us Thackeray's *Adventures of Philip*, Dickens's *American Notes*, and *Waverley and Guy Mannering*, prefaced by a portrait of Scott and a spirited picture of the attack on Hatteraick in the cave. The rest of Scott's novels are to follow, and the whole will occupy twenty-five volumes. These convenient editions are sure to be widely appreciated.

THE young men of the University of Edinburgh have got together for the new century number of *The Student* (Grant Richards) a variety of writing talent, and some of the illustrations are notable.

*Shakespeare's Sonnets* have been issued in the pretty series of "The Bibelots" (Gay & Bird), a sonnet on each page.

VOL. II, of the *Lives of the English Saints*, which Newman promoted, has appeared. These books, for which Mr. Freemantle is responsible, are creditable specimens of type and paper.

WE have on our table *The Life and Letters of Raja Rammohun Roy*, edited by the late S. D.

Collet (Collet, 20, Bucklersbury, E.C.),—*Later Love Letters of a Musician*, by M. Reed (Putnam).—*German without Tears*, translated from the French of Mrs. H. Bell by A. H. Hutchinson and S. Batsch, Book III. (Arnold).—*Pitt Press Series: Robinson Crusoe*, by Daniel De Foe, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. H. B. Masterman (Cambridge, University Press).—*University College of North Wales, Calendar 1900-1* (Manchester, Cornish).—*Contributions to Photographic Optics*, by O. Lummer, translated by S. P. Thompson (Macmillan).—*The New Psychology; or, the Secret of Happiness*, by D. C. K. (Worthing, Harte).—*Knowledge, Belief, and Certitude*, by F. S. Turner (Sonnenschein).—*Art Crafts for Amateurs*, by F. Miller (Virtue).—*A Catalogue of the Washington Collection in the Boston Athenæum*, compiled by A. P. C. Griffin (Boston, U.S., the Boston Athenæum).—*The Boys' and Girls' Companion, 1900* (C.E.S.S.I.).—*Virgin Saints and Martyrs*, by S. Baring-Gould (Hutchinson).—*My Friend Anne*, by J. Armstrong (Warne).—*Sarah, P.G.*, by Mrs. Saint Martin Lanyon (Fisher Unwin).—*Elsa's Little Boys*, by Mrs. H. Martin (Warne).—*As the Wind Stirs: Poems in Many Moods*, by B. G. Hoare (Simpkin).—*Una*, by W. Gerard (Kegan Paul).—*Christian Conference Essays*, edited by A. G. B. Atkinson (A. & C. Black).—*Rectorial Addresses delivered before the University of Edinburgh, 1859-1899*, edited by A. Stodart-Walker (Grant Richards).—*En Qué consiste la Superioridad de los Latinos sobre los Anglosajones* (Buenos Aires, 'La Enseñanza Argentina').—and *Philosophie des Geldes*, by G. Simmel (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot). Among New Editions we have *Cæsar: The Gallic War, Book I.*, edited by J. Brown (Blackie).—*The Sovereign Reader*, by G. A. Henty (Blackie).—and *Farthest North*, by Dr. F. Nansen (Constable).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Fouard (C.), *The Last Years of St. Paul*, translated by G. F. X. Griffith, cr. 8vo, 9/  
Smyth (J.), *Truth and Reality*, with Special Reference to Religion, cr. 8vo, 4/

## Law.

Legal Decisions affecting Bankers, edited by Sir J. R. Paget, 8vo, 6/ net.

## Fine Art.

Binns (C. F.), *Ceramic Technology*, 8vo, 12/6 net.  
Jackson Drawing Album, folio, boards, 5/

## Poetry and the Drama.

Bartram (G.), *Ballads of Ghostly Shires*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.  
Phillip (A.), *Songs and Sayings of Gowrie*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

## Palaography.

Facsimiles of the Fragments hitherto recovered of the Book of Ecclesiasticus in Hebrew, 8vo, 21/ net.

## History and Biography.

Addison (W. I.), *The Snell Exhibitions*, imp. 8vo, 7/6 net.  
Blok (P. J.), *History of the People of the Netherlands*, Part 2, 8vo, 12/6  
Hopkins (J. W.), *A History of Political Parties in the United States*, 8vo, 12/6  
Le Strange (G.), *Baghdad during the Abbasid Caliphate*, 8vo, 18/ net.  
Peacock (V. T.), *Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century*, cr. 8vo, 15/  
Pemberton (T. H.), *Bret Harte*, cr. 8vo, 3/6  
Stephens (T.), *Welshmen*, cr. 8vo, 3/ net.  
Symington (A. J.), *The Poet of Home Life: Centenary Memories of Cowper*, cr. 8vo, 3/6  
Wilkinson (Frank), *Australia at the Front*, cr. 8vo, 6/

## Philology.

Demosthenes, *Speech against Meidias*, with Introduction by J. E. King, cr. 8vo, 3/6  
Livy, *Book 21*, edited by G. G. Loane, cr. 8vo, 2/6  
Melvin (J.), *Latin Exercises: Supplementary Volume, Latin Idioms and Constructions*, edited by Rev. P. Calder, 8vo, 5/ net.  
Thucydides: *Histories*, Vol. 2, edited by H. S. Jones, cr. 8vo, 3/6; sewed, 3/  
Tregear (E.), *A Dictionary of Mangaroca (or Gambia Islands)*, royal 8vo, sewed, 6/ net.

## Science.

Böhm (A. A.) and Davidoff (M. von), *A Text-Book of Hitzology, including Microscopic Technique*, edited by G. C. Huber, roy. 8vo, 15/ net.  
Giffen (G. H.), *Students' Manual of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.  
Oliver (G.), *A Contribution to the Study of the Blood and Blood Pressure*, 8vo, 7/6 net.  
Salinger (J. L.) and Kälteyer (F. J.), *Modern Medicine*, roy. 8vo, 17/ net.  
Tallfer (L.), *Practical Treatise on the Bleaching of Linen and Cotton Yarn and Fabrics*, trans. J. G. M'Intosh, 12/6 net.

## General Literature.

Anglo-Saxon Review, Vol. 7, folio, 21/ net.  
Bellamy (E.), *The Duke of Stockbridge*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Brown (A. F.), *The Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.  
Cairnes (Capt.), *The Coming Waterloo*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Dickinson (G. L.), *The Meaning of Good*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Giles (H. A.), *A History of Chinese Literature*, 6/  
Junior Temple Reader, edited by C. L. Thomson and E. E. Speight, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.  
Love Affairs of Famous Men and Women, compiled by H. P. du Bois; Love in Letters and Princesses in Love, each 4/  
Marsh (R.), *Amusement Only*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Mathers (H.), *Murder or Manslaughter?* cr. 8vo, 3/6  
Thom's Official Directory, 1901, roy. 8vo, 21/

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Schmalzl (P.), *Das Buch Ezechiel erklärt*, 10m.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Malndron (E.), *Marionnettes et Guignols*, 20fr.  
Rosenthal (L.), *La Peinture Romantique, 1815-30*, 15fr.  
Schubert (A.), *Die Wiegendrucke der K. K. Studienbibliothek zu Olmütz vor 1501*, 20m.  
Verlaine (P.), *Parallèlement*, 150fr.

## Music.

Frimmel (T. v.), *Ludwig van Beethoven*, 4m.

## History and Biography.

Gauthiez (P.), *Jean des Bandes-Noires, 1498-1526*, 7fr. 50.  
Haussenville (Comte d'), *La Duchesse de Bourgogne*, Vol. 2, 7fr. 50.  
Périni (H. de), *Correspondance Intime du Général Jean Hardy, 1797-1802*, 3fr. 50.  
Salvator (Archiduc L.), *Biszerte*, 30fr.

## Philology.

Cramer (F.), *Rheinische Ortsnamen aus vorrömischer u. römischer Zeit*, 3m.  
Moellendorff (U. v. W.), *Die Textgeschichte der griechischen Lyriker*, 8m.

## Science.

Congrès International de Pêches Maritimes et Fluviales de Bayonne-Biarritz, 1899: *Comptes-Rendus*, 10fr.  
Houssay (F.), *La Forme et la Vie, Essai de la Méthode Mécanique en Zoologie*, 40fr.

## General Literature.

Alexis (P.), *Valloira*, 3fr. 50.  
Challemel-Lacour, *Études et Réflexions d'un Pessimiste*, 3fr. 50.  
Daudet (H.), *Fléau qui Passe*, 3fr. 50.  
Florian (M.), *Tentation Mortelle*, 3fr. 50.

## FREDERIC W. H. MYERS.

THE death of Mr. F. W. H. Myers has come with the shock of the unexpected to all but his more intimate friends. It was known that under doctors' orders he had spent the winter of last year abroad, but he returned in April to his regular work, was present in August at the meeting in Paris of the International Congress of Psychology, and read a paper last November in memory of Prof. Henry Sidgwick at a meeting of the Society for Psychological Research. He left England in December with his family for the Riviera, but went on to join at Rome his friend Prof. William James, of Harvard. There the difficulty of breathing from which he had recently suffered came on with violence, and he died on Thursday, January 17th.

Mr. Myers was born at Keswick on February 6th, 1843, and educated at Cheltenham College and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1864, being bracketed second in the First Class of the Classical Tripos of that year. In 1865 he was elected a Fellow of his college, and in 1868 and 1869 he examined (a fact perhaps worth mention, in view of his later studies) for the Moral Sciences Tripos at Cambridge. He had received an appointment as Inspector of Schools before this, and on his marriage in 1880 with Miss Eveleen Tennant came to reside in his district at Cambridge, in the house which has been for twenty years a centre of intellectual and social life. This is not the place to dwell on the loss to his friends in the death of one whose width of scientific interest and intensity of temperament were completed by a memory and a gift of exposition which was Platonic in its wealth of illustration and subtlety of humour, its magnificence and its mysticism. Mr. Myers's claims to recognition rest on his literary work, and still more, as he would have himself hoped, on his labours in the scientific investigation of the problems connected with human personality.

Mr. Myers's work in this field is mainly connected with the Society for Psychical

Research, whose honorary secretary he had been for many years, and whose president he was at the time of his death. But his interest in the questions with which it deals long preceded the formation of the Society. He undertook on his own account an examination into the truth of alleged spiritualistic manifestations, traditional apparitions, the possibility of direct communication between mind and mind otherwise than through the recognized channel of the senses, hypnotic phenomena, and the facts of automatism. He had been led to this by his intense interest in the question whether, apart from religion, it is possible to establish a scientific basis for a belief in the continuity of life after the dissolution of the body. From 1871 onwards he and a small group of friends devoted much time and trouble to such investigations in this region as opportunity allowed. It was not till 1882 that the amalgamation of the scientific element, represented by Prof. Barrett, and the spiritualistic element, represented by the late Mr. Stainton Moses, into the Society for Psychical Research, under the presidency of Prof. Henry Sidgwick, enabled Mr. Myers, Mr. Gurney, and others to enlarge the scope of their inquiry and organize its development. Only those who are intimately acquainted with the working of the Society have any idea of what it owes to the devotion, the patience, and the enthusiasm of Mr. Myers. His task as secretary demanded qualities the most diverse and rare: unflinching temper, ready courtesy, clear-sighted judgment, promptitude of decision, critical faculty, and, above all, the power to make a way where no way was, and group what were otherwise unintelligible details round a tentative and provisional hypothesis.

Besides constant contributions to the publications of the Society for Psychical Research, Mr. Myers brought out in 1886, in conjunction with Mr. Gurney and Mr. Podmore, 'Phantasms of the Living,' a collection and critical examination of alleged cases of apparitions of living persons viewed in their relation to the kindred subjects of induced thought transference or telepathy. He had recently been engaged upon a book on 'Human Personality: its Survival of Bodily Death,' and it is hoped that this book may be found far enough advanced for publication in due course.

The work of Mr. Myers in literature proper is small in amount, but valuable far beyond common proportion to the bulk. The 'Essays, Classical and Modern,' exhibit, particularly in the 'Classical' volume, one essential note of high literary power in this—that their effect defies analysis. It is neither the learning nor the composition, nor anything distinctly separable and nameable, which, upon reflection, seems truly to characterize the essay on the Greek oracles or the essay on Virgil. The only thing to be said of them is the best, that a reader will not forget them. In the Greek oracles the author found a subject singularly suited to his genius. It was his belief that the capacity and destiny of the human spirit can become better known, if in any way, only by persistent and undespairing observation, and as he would not exclude from the field of evidence any operations of the mind, however difficult to reduce to rule, which occur, or seem to occur, within contemporary experience, so neither was he disposed to pass over without careful examination any record, however confused, of the manner in which men formerly have tried or thought to extend the reach of their inquiries and to communicate with the unknown. Beyond the romantic and historical interest of the Greek "places of consultation," there was for him their interest as possibly useful records of experience. The art with which this aspect is suggested, without the smallest unfairness in statement or undue emphasis, and the reader legitimately

charmed, through the more obvious paths of pleasure and instruction, into fields perhaps unsuspected and novel openings of thought, deserves a grateful admiration, whatever may be the immediate or ultimate result of it. And in the remarkable essay on Virgil the effect, the method, and the source of power are the same; we are made to feel at once that the object of study is greater than we shall ever know, and also that no bounds should be set *a priori* to the progress which we may hope to make. These are, no doubt, very vague and unsatisfactory expressions, and the thing described might be done ambitiously with poor effect. But the point just is that Mr. Myers could do it simply, yet with astonishing effect and to the lasting enrichment of the receptive mind. The other papers in the collection also, though the judgments expressed may be variously estimated, are excellent in finish and full of stimulating suggestion.

The strong, but not at all too strong remarks, which are made in the essay on Virgil, upon the impossibility of explaining completely the causes of the emotion aroused by art, in particular by the poetic art, and the emphatic assertion of something "incommunicable" in the spiritual influence of rhythm, recall the peculiar quality of Mr. Myers's own poetry, his 'Saint Paul,' and the little volume entitled 'The Renewal of Youth.' The author's own judgment, given indirectly but quite intelligibly in a passage of the same essay, was not favourable to his own achievements in verse; but he held nevertheless that there was an element of real beauty and value in their aim. And this seems to be the truth. The thing sought may not be attained, but it is so plainly the right thing that we enjoy without attainment. What is lacking we do not venture to say: it is not fulness of sense, nor fulness of sound; perhaps it may be some needful subtlety in the variation of sound. Yet at least he makes us love poetry more and better; and everywhere, as it seems to us, it was Mr. Myers's part rather to prompt the right desire than to appease it.

Even in this brief notice we must not omit the account of Wordsworth and his work contributed by Mr. Myers to the "Men of Letters Series." Accident, it would seem, and the circumstances of his boyhood, rather than special affinity, directed Mr. Myers to the study of Wordsworth, but the accident was happy. He had an intense reverence for Wordsworth, and indeed with him study and reverence seem to have been inseparable. But it was a reverence too sincere not to be critical, and within the limits which the series permitted little is left unsaid. Perhaps this may count as the author's most permanent contribution to letters.

But it is not in literature that his principal influence will be found. He has succeeded in convincing many in his day of the certain truth that there is an immense and workable field for inquiry in the observation of the human mind and senses—what, as a matter of fact, they do actually perceive, and where exactly their limitations are. How soon this field may be worked, and with what results, is not to be foretold; but it will be worked; and the world will one day owe a debt to one whom, as the way is, it may or may not remember.

#### HUCHOWN.

January 14th, 1901.

It may be interesting to notice that in certain parts of the Highlands of Scotland the Gaelic for Hugh is Eòghan (*avi-gonos*, well-born). This word is almost identical in pronunciation with Huchown—*ch* being the aspirate of *g* intervocalic, and sounded like the German or Scotch *ch*. May not Huchown be simply the Scottish or English mode of spelling the well-known Celtic Eòghan?

It must, however, be said that the more common name for Hugh in the Scottish Highlands

is Uisdean, pronounced Hushon, *t* being almost mute. This form, prevailing chiefly in the northern and central counties, has a somewhat Norse appearance, and may be identical with Eystein, a name borne by the kings and Vikings of the North. Should the digraph *ch* in Huchown be not guttural, but sibilant, we get Hutshon, or Hushown—which is as nearly as possible the equivalent of Uisdean. In that case Huchown is simply the ordinary Gaelic form of the name Hugh. This would account for the interchange of the names Hugh and Huchown in old documents—such interchange being frequent in the Scottish charters.

R. M. O. K.

#### AGE-LIMIT IN HIGHER-GRADE SCHOOLS.

Higher-Grade School, Bolton, Jan. 21st, 1901.

In your last issue you give an account of the meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters, and in this account you state that the age-limit of fifteen years "was agreed to by the higher-grade representatives." As one of these representatives, and on behalf of the other representatives, as well as on behalf of the Association of Head Masters of Higher-Grade Schools, I beg to inform you that this statement is absolutely incorrect. What we agreed to is stated in the joint memorandum—a course of three or four years beyond Standard VI. As any one knows who is familiar with elementary schools, this implies that such a course would be finished as a rule when a pupil would be sixteen or seventeen years of age.

J. THORNTON,

#### THE DUC DE BROGLIE.

By the death of the Duc de Broglie, grandson of Madame de Staël, on Saturday last, France loses a "grand seigneur de lettres," one of the foremost Academicians, Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de Broglie, was born in Paris on June 21st, 1821, and made his *début* as a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1848 with an article (anonymous) on the foreign politics of the Republic; shortly afterwards he became one of the leading contributors to the *Correspondant*. His first book, 'Études Morales et Littéraires,' appeared in 1853. His longest, if not his most important work, 'L'Église et l'Empire Romain au IV<sup>e</sup> Siècle,' appeared in six volumes between 1856 and 1866, and has gone into five editions. A brilliant piece of writing, full of paradoxes, written from a Roman Catholic point of view, it has an English as well as foreign reputation. His other works of the same sort may be here mentioned: 'Questions de Religion et d'Histoire,' 2 vols., 1860; 'La Souveraineté Pontificale et la Liberté,' 1861; and 'La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine,' 1865. Among his earlier books were 'Une Réforme Administrative en Algérie,' 1860; 'Écrits et Discours,' 1863; 'La Diplomatie et le Droit Nouveau,' 1868; and 'Nouveaux Études de Littérature et de Morale,' 1869. 'Le Secret du Roi: Correspondance Secrète du Louis XV., 1752-1774,' which first appeared in 1878, quickly went into a second edition, and reveals, through documents in the family archives and in other quarters, the occult diplomacy of Louis XV. An English translation of this was published in 1879. Other valuable contributions by him to the fuller knowledge of eighteenth-century history were 'Frédéric II. et Marie Thérèse d'après des Documents Nouveaux, 1740-42,' 1882, and 'Frédéric II. et Louis XV.,' 1884, also based on fresh documents; both these books ran into several editions, whilst the former was done into English by Mrs. C. Hoey and J. Lillie in 1883. In 1889 he published 'Marie Thérèse Impératrice,' and a year later 'Histoire et Diplomatie.' He edited the papers of his father, 'Souvenirs du feu Duc de Broglie, 1785-1870,' which appeared in four volumes in 1886-7; and made a further contribution to family history by publishing



the 'Lettres, 1814-38,' of the Duchesse de Broglie, 1896. His 'Mémoires de Talleyrand,' 4 vols., 1891, based on a MS. communicated by M. Andral, of which the authenticity has been repudiated, provoked a widespread controversy in French literary circles on its appearance. It is stated that the Duc has left memoirs of his own stormy career. They should prove entertaining—less, doubtless, to his opponents than to his friends. The Duc, according to one who knew him well, had "a very good opinion of himself," and Clément Laurier is credited with the phrase, "Ne dites pas Son Excellence, mais Son Imperitence le Duc de Broglie!" W. R.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON sold last week a collection of miscellaneous books, including a library from the west of England. The following were some of the chief prices: Cervantes, Don Quixote, by Shelton, 2 vols., 31l. 10s. Numismatic Journal, 53 vols., 24l. 10s. Shakespeare's Poems, Kelmescott Press, 13l. 5s. Sir David Lindsay's Poems, Aberdeen, 1628, 41l. Forbes, Cantus, Aberdeen, 1682, 9l. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-days, first edition, 11l. 5s. Swinburne's Atalanta in Calydon, Kelmescott Press, 11l. 5s. Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Daniel Press Private Issues, 11 vols., 18l. 18s. Vale Press Publications, The Dial, 5 numbers, 7l. 10s.; Longus, Daphnis and Chloe, 7l. 10s. Kelmescott Press Shakespeare, 14l. The Studio, with extra numbers, 1893-1900, 10l. 15s. Dodsley's Annual Register, 1758-1899, 142 vols., 21l. Lever's Novels, 37 vols., 11l. 5s. Oxford and Cambridge Magazine for 1856, 9l. 5s. Oscar Wilde's Works, including 'The Spirit Lamp,' 14 vols., 18l. 5s. Robert Bridges's Works, 9 vols., 12l. 1s. 6d. Drummond's Flowres of Sion, 1630, 13l. Fifteenth-century MS. Horre on vellum, with miniatures, 94l.

#### Literary Gossip.

EARLY in February Messrs. Longman will publish a new edition of the 'Life of Queen Victoria,' by Mr. R. R. Holmes, Librarian to the Queen. The work will contain the text of the elaborately illustrated volume issued in a limited edition by Messrs. Goupil & Co., with an additional chapter bringing the narrative down to the end of the Queen's reign. With the exception of the last chapter, the whole work was read in proof to Her Majesty, who authorized its publication.

PROF. STANLEY LANE-POOLE's 'History of Egypt in the Middle Ages' will be published immediately by Messrs. Methuen. It forms vol. vi. of the 'History of Egypt' projected by Prof. Flinders Petrie, of which only vol. iii., by Dr. Petrie himself, remains to be written. Dr. Lane-Poole's volume deals with the Arab and Mamluke periods, and is founded throughout on the Arabic chronicles, supplemented and verified by inscriptions, coins, and monuments, of which a hundred illustrations are given in the text. It covers the period from 640 to 1517.

MR. MORTIMER MENPES's 'War Impressions' will be ready in about a month. It will be remarkable for its series of illustrations in colour—ninety-seven in number—depicting not only celebrities who granted special sittings to the artist, such as Earl Roberts, Sir Alfred Milner, Mr. Rhodes, and others whom the campaign in South Africa has brought into prominence, but

also the aspect of the veldt and of Boer life and habitation, as well as pictures of the details of camp life which Mr. Menpes witnessed during the progress of the war. The volume will also contain facsimiles of letters from several of the generals engaged in the war. Besides the ordinary edition there will be an *édition de luxe* limited to 350 copies. Messrs. A. & C. Black are the publishers.

'THE CAPTIVITY OF THE PROFESSOR' is the title of a short story in the February *Blackwood*, which gives an account of the adventures of a scientific man who was made a prisoner by a colony of ants on the Upper Amazon. There is also an article on cricket reform, in which drastic measures are said to be needed. Other contributions are 'Maladministration of Messes,' by Col. Henry Knollys, R.A., in which he gives his experiences of a method by which he was able to reduce mess-bills by thirty-three per cent.; 'A Double Buggy at Lahey's Creek,' a Bush story by Mr. Henry Lawson; 'My House in the West Indies,' 'Some Unwritten Memories of Prince Charles and the "45,"' 'Land Purchase,' 'Foreign "Undesirables,"' and 'The Late Queen.'

IN *Temple Bar* for February, besides the two serials from the pens of Mr. Crockett and Mr. Egerton Castle, there is an interesting paper on 'St. Helena, Old and New,' with special reference to the good treatment of the Boer prisoners and the recognition it has received; a striking sketch of Stevenson at Davos before his days of fame; 'On the Road,' a photographic study of some vagrants; and a story of heroism concerned with the war in South Africa.

CHAUCER's salary as Controller of the Customs of Wools, Hides, and Woolfells in the Port of London has not, we think, been stated before. Mr. Kirk shows it to have been 10l. Chaucer's appointment to this post is dated June 8th, 1374, and on July 26th, 1375, 10l. is paid to the Controllers, Wm. de Light and his successor Geoffrey Chaucer, for their wages. On November 15th, 1375, the latter is paid a further sum of 11l. 5s. 8½d., at the rate of 10l. a year. On October 15th, 1376, he is paid 10l. 9s. 2½d., at the same rate. On June 22nd, 1377, Richard II. re-grants Chaucer his Controldership of Wools, &c., and on August 24th, 1377, the post is paid, as such Controller, 8l. 11s. 4d., at the rate of 10l. a year. On September 23rd, 1378, Chaucer gets 10l. 19s. 6d.; on September 29th, 1379, 10l.; on September 29th, 1380, 10l.; on September 29th, 1381, 10l., besides ten marks (6l. 13s. 4d.) on November 28th for his assiduous labour and diligence; on September 29th, 1382, 10l., besides another 6l. 13s. 4d. on December 10th; on September 29th, 1383, 10l., and another 6l. 13s. 4d. on February 11th, 1384; on September 29th, 1384, 10l., with a small share of the 46l. 13s. 4d. paid to him and his collectors on December 9th; on September 29th, 1385, 10l., with a like share of another 46l. 13s. 4d.; and on September 29th, 1386, 10l., with a like share of another 46l. 13s. 4d. on November 28th. On December 4th, 1386, Chaucer, as has long been known, lost his Controldership of the Customs of Wools, &c., and Adam Yerdele got it; and on

January 20th, 1387, Chaucer, for his work from September 29th to December 4th (sixty-six days), and Yerdele for his from December 4th, 1386, to January 20th, 1387, were paid 62s. proportionally between them, at the rate of 10l. a year. What Chaucer's salary or wages were as Controller of the Petty Customs of Wine, &c., in the Port of London, from April 20th, 1382, to December 14th, 1386, no entry has yet been found to show. All we know is that he was to take the customary wages of past Controllers. Mr. Kirk hopes to come across the amount of these some day.

IN consequence of the lamented death of the Queen, the patron of the Royal Institution, the President has decided that all lectures shall be abandoned until further notice.

THE Shropshire Parish Register Society held their third annual meeting at the Shire Hall, Shrewsbury, on the 21st inst., Lord Windsor occupying the chair. The report of the Council shows that in the past year fifteen complete registers and fourteen indexes have been issued, while eighty-eight more registers are in type, transcribed, or are being transcribed.

ON the 16th inst., at the County Hall, Stafford, with Lord Hatherton in the chair, the Bishop of Lichfield moved a resolution constituting the Staffordshire Parish Register Society on similar lines to that in Shropshire. The Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Dartmouth, was nominated president; and the vice-presidents are the Duke of Sutherland, the Earls of Lichfield, Harrowby, and Crewe, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Shrewsbury, and Lords Hatherton, Wrottesley, and Burton. Sir Reginald Hardy, Bart., is hon. secretary, and Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore has been invited to become editor. The subscription was fixed at a guinea, and already about one hundred members have joined.

MR. THOMAS COBB, who must wield the pen of a very ready writer, has a new novel almost ready for publication. It is entitled 'The Bishop's Gambit,' and will be published on Tuesday by Mr. Grant Richards.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, with Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 105l. 11s. 8d. was voted for the relief of fifty-six members and widows of members.

WE are sorry to hear of the death, which took place on Tuesday, at 19, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, of Mr. Alaric A. Watts, who wrote a gossip narrative of his father's life (1884), and, like his father, some pretty poems. He married in 1859 the elder daughter of his parents' old friends, William and Mary Howitt. Mr. A. A. Watts was seventy-five years of age.

IT is not generally known that in 1859, when he was a schoolboy, the late Mr. Myers wrote an elaborate ode for the competition for the prize offered by the Crystal Palace for a poem on the centenary of Burns, and it was placed by the judges next Miss Isa Craig's successful piece.

AT the request of the Birmingham University, the Heralds' College has made a grant of arms to the new Alma Mater of mechanical and positive science. The distinguishing feature of the coat seems to be

a two-headed lion rampant on a field of gold, with the motto "Per ardua ad alta."

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish shortly 'A Daughter of Patricians,' by F. Clifford Smith, a novel of French-Canadian life woven about a curious marriage law which especially concerns the province of Quebec. The famous shrine of Bonne Sainte Anne, the Canadian Lourdes, is also a factor in the story.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY, which complains of being "poor and needy" in the year of its ninth jubilee, has now appointed an Executive Committee to make a direct appeal for a new extension fund. We referred some months ago to the fact that such a step was contemplated, and it is satisfactory to learn that some 21,000*l.* has been subscribed in anticipation of the formal appeal.

THE Aberdeen Senatus has followed the example of the old English universities by instituting an Appointments Committee, to assist students and graduates to obtain teaching and other engagements. Prof. Harrower is the convener of the committee.

DR. WILHELM GROTEFEND, whose death in his forty-second year is announced from Cassel, was editor of the periodical *Hessland* and an historian of repute.

PROBABLY no phase in Balzac's career is so little known as that in which he appeared as a printer. M. Gabriel Hanotaux has recently made some exhaustive inquiries into the subject, and the result is two long and "documentative" papers in *Le Journal*. This chapter in Balzac's life is far more interesting and important than is generally supposed. The street in which he established, on June 4th, 1826, a printing office—17, Rue des Marais, Faubourg St. Germain—still remains, as it was even in Balzac's time, one of the most curious in Paris. It is to be hoped that the interesting papers on books and printing which M. Hanotaux has been contributing to *Le Journal* for some months past may eventually appear in book form; they deserve to be more than fugitive.

THE death is announced of a highly gifted Orientalist, Mr. T. Watters, who from 1863 to 1895 was engaged in the Chinese consular service, there acting at several important posts, as Foochow, Canton, and Corea. His chief works are 'Lao-tzu' (1870), 'Essays on the Chinese Language' (1889), and 'Stories of Life in China' (1896). Mr. Watters had an extraordinary knowledge of the huge literature of Chinese Buddhism, and as he joined to this some acquaintance with Sanskrit, his judgment was specially worth having. On this his published work is, unfortunately, confined to a few valuable papers in the *Journals* of the Royal Asiatic Society and its branch in the Far East; but from his great readiness to help in the researches of fellow-scholars his loss will be severely felt, and that, too, as much by investigators from the Indian as from the Chinese side. An eminent French critic has observed of him: "A ses moindres notices sur n'importe quoi, on sentait si bien qu'elles étaient puisées en pleine source; et, sur chaque chose, il disait si bien juste ce qu'il voulait et ce qu'il fallait dire." Mr. Watters died at his residence at Ealing on the 10th of January.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable man has just passed away in the person of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Stewart, familiarly known as "Nether Lochaber." To a wide circle of admirers he made the district of Nether Lochaber classic ground, having exercised his literary gift there for the long period of forty years. During all that time he wrote papers once a fortnight for the *Inverness Courier*, dealing not only with purely literary subjects, but with such themes as folk-lore, natural history, and Gaelic song and proverb. Two volumes of these papers have had a large circulation in book form. Dr. Stewart numbered among his friends and correspondents many men eminent in science and letters.

A PROPOSAL has been made by the University Court at Glasgow to the Senatus in favour of introducing an additional summer term into the working academical year, for the subjects qualifying for degrees in arts and science.

WE have to note the appearance of another of the series of Reports on the Endowed Charities in the County of Lancaster (2*d.*).

## SCIENCE

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

*The Science of Hygiene: a Text-Book of Laboratory Practice.* By Walter C. C. Pakes. (Methuen & Co.)—This excellent handbook is sure of a wide popularity, not only with the student of hygiene and with the medical officer of health, for whom it is primarily intended, but with all workers in kindred fields. Mr. Pakes claims to have dealt with "the whole of the practical work which the Diplomat in Public Health is expected to have done," and the claim seems to be fully justified. The introductory pages, concerning the choice of a microscope, and such apparently simple matters as the cleaning of cover-slips and the preparation of slides, should save the beginner much time and many blunders; while the book is also an excellent work of reference for the busy man, supplying much information conveniently arranged, and clear, practical directions for using the apparatus and applying the tests described. We notice that on p. 293, when discussing the analysis of air by Pettenkofer's method, Mr. Pakes remarks that it is not necessary to wait for the baryta water (used for absorbing the CO<sub>2</sub> of the air) to clear before titration. In a sense this is true, as the mere cloudiness of the baryta water will not interfere with the analysis; and if the fluid has once been allowed to stand till it has cleared—say for a couple of hours—it may be stirred again without affecting the result. If, however, the analysis is made too quickly after the baryta water has been used, it may result in an error of as much as 50 per cent. in the amount of CO<sub>2</sub>. We should like to see Mr. Pakes's attention drawn to this point before he brings out his next edition.

*The Strength of Materials*, by Prof. J. A. Ewing, F.R.S. (Cambridge, University Press), begins with an investigation (on Thomson and Tait's plan) of the elementary properties of stress and strain, and the relation between the different coefficients of elasticity for isotropic bodies. The best modern instruments for testing iron and other materials employed in engineering are then described and figured. Lists of results are given, and an account of the behaviour of different materials before breaking down. The relation of the modulus of rupture to tensile strength (a somewhat irregular relation) is clearly explained. A chapter is devoted to the bending of beams supported and loaded in various ways;

and another chapter to the strength of struts and columns. The stresses in thick tubes are well treated, and the advantage obtained by shrinking an outer tube over an inner (as in Armstrong guns) is subjected to calculation. Another chapter discusses the stresses in frames and the method of reciprocal diagrams. The whole book is exceedingly clear and explicit, forming a model text-book—not too technical in character—for all who desire to obtain an intelligent acquaintance with this branch of mechanics.

*The Geology of Sydney and the Blue Mountains.* By the Rev. J. Milne Curran. Second Edition, Revised. (Sydney, Angus & Robertson.)—This work offers a popular introduction to the study of Australian geology, and is intended primarily for the use of students in New South Wales. The author, who is lecturer on geology and chemistry at the Sydney Technical College, writes in an easy style, quoting freely from the works of English and other geologists, and proceeding on the assumption that even the most elementary scientific principles need explanation. New South Wales at the present time is not without several geologists of marked reputation—such men as Liversidge, Etheridge, David, and Pittman—but as no one has hitherto been moved to write a local manual, Mr. Curran's work is entitled to grateful recognition. His style, it is true, seems in places needlessly popular, and his statements occasionally lack scientific precision; but notwithstanding these objections, the volume may be useful to English geologists, inasmuch as it contains a good deal of information for which search has usually to be made in official reports and other publications not always readily accessible. Coal is the most important economic mineral in New South Wales. Although the Australian coals occur at several geological horizons, the seams of greatest value are referred to the Permo-carboniferous system, and are notable for their association with the famous fern known as *Glossopteris*, which in certain localities is found in extraordinary abundance. The Hawkesbury sandstone and the Narrabeen shales, of Triassic age, have under them the Permo-carboniferous strata, which thus pass beneath Sydney. Recent borings put down by the Government show that the thick Newcastle coals exist beneath the city, and, though at a depth of about 3,000 feet, they will probably be worked in due time on the shores of Sydney Harbour. In connexion with the study of the Permo-carboniferous period, reference might have appropriately been made to the researches of Prof. Edgeworth David, pointing to glacial conditions during this epoch; but it must be admitted that the evidence comes rather from Victoria than from New South Wales. Mr. Curran includes an excellent description of the Jenolan Caves, so often visited by tourists. These caves, which are in Silurian limestone, abound in varied forms of stalactites and stalagmites; but though they are interesting physically, the human element is wanting in their history. "Man," says Mr. Curran, "has no geological history in Australia." Among the igneous rocks noticed in this work, the basaltic dykes near Sydney receive much attention. The author is evidently interested in petrography, and adds detailed instructions for the preparation of microscopic rock-sections. He has adorned his work with some excellent illustrations from local photographs, and has furnished it with a glossary of technical terms, a list of fossils, a bibliography, and a copious index.

*Our Bird Friends: a Book for all Boys and Girls* (Cassell & Co.) is the title given by Mr. R. Kearton to the latest of those pleasant works on ornithology which he writes and his brother illustrates from photographs. It ought to prove attractive to the young people for whom it is designed, but it can certainly be recommended to their elders, for it is filled with good whole-



some information—written by a thoroughly practical naturalist—on bird life and its surroundings. Almost every one takes some interest in birds' nests, and this book consists to a great extent of descriptions and illustrations connected with nidification, some of the photographs of extraordinary sites selected by birds being very quaint, such as a dipper's nest in a tree, a waterhen's nest on a cart-spring, and a heron's nest made of wire. That kites have a fancy for lining their nests with "lesser linen" is proverbial; but less widely known is the remarkable fact that the late Lord Lilford, when in a remote district of Spain, learnt the first news of President Lincoln's assassination from a scrap of a Spanish newspaper found in the nest of a kite. The chapter on 'Songs and Call-notes' may be recommended to people who, in ignorance of mimicry and of variation, identify birds by the ear, and then rush into print. The book is altogether good, and it contains an index of superlative merit for a little production on popular lines.

*Among the Birds*, by Florence Anna Fulcher (S.P.C.K.), is a small work, written with good intentions and displaying a wonderful amount of ignorance. For example:—

"The hoopoe, a valuable woodlander and conservator of forests, and once the constant companion of the woodpecker in all our wooded areas, returns constantly. The golden oriole also, a useful insect-eater, and formerly so common in some parts of England that country boys played hop-scotch with its eggs, would doubtless be willing to dwell again in our midst, for it also is one of the *revertants* that return to remind us of the good old times. The roller has been known, even within the last few years, to build here, returning with each succeeding spring until the usual misfortune overtook it."

If ever the golden oriole laid its eggs in such profusion, this must, indeed, have been in "the golden time," and the news of the roller is hardly less startling. We do not quarrel with the rather gratuitous statement that "the cuckoo is not a cannibal," because, he being insectivorous, the flesh of birds would probably disagree with him; but that the female cuckoo abstracts and breaks some of the eggs of the birds selected as foster-parents can hardly be denied, and there is more than suspicion that the young fosterers are afterwards pulled out of the nest for the benefit of the parasite. The best chapters in the book are those on the Farne Islands and their bird-life, but the subject has been written upon again and again, and our verdict upon the book must be "Shallow." There is no index: we should not expect one.

*Beasts*, by Wardlaw Kennedy (Macmillan & Co.), is a little book which bears on the back of its cover a coloured figure of a boa or python climbing up space, and on the other side an illustration of a young alligator swallowing a frog. These hardly come under the ordinary definition of "beasts," except in the sense in which the word is employed by the softer and more inconsequent sex; but a second title, 'Thumb-nail Studies in Pets,' is quite appropriate. There is plenty within the pages about real beasts, such as the armadillo, the mongoose, and the meerkat, and the descriptions of the various pets and their ways are very pleasantly and humorously given. The illustrations are delightful, especially the one in which the parent white rats are putting their heads out of a drawer and contemplating their six offspring which are looking out from a bookcase-cage originally the home of a small alligator, said to be from "the banks of the Nile" by its vendor, but really from the Mississippi. The sketch of the "tug of war" between two tortoises, a worm taking the place of the connecting rope, is very funny; so also is the frog seized by one foot by the tortoise, and altogether the illustrations are worthy of the letterpress. This is no slight praise, and we are glad that most of these chapters have been rescued from the comparative obscurity of the *Public School Magazine* in which they originally appeared.

The Stationery Office has sent us an interesting *Report on Technical and Commercial Education in East Prussia, Poland, Galicia, Silesia, and Bohemia*, by Mr. James Baker.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

WE have received the Report of the Superintendent (Capt. C. H. Davis) of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900. The action of the Board of Visitors, which was appointed for the first time last year (as already mentioned in our notice of the Report for 1899), seems to have led to some friction, that body recommending changes in the organization of the observatory, though that question had not been officially brought before it. Prof. Stimson J. Brown, who succeeded Prof. W. Harkness as Astronomical Director at the end of 1899, presents a summary of the work effected with the various instruments, all of which are in good order and have been in constant use. We have had occasion from time to time to refer to the interesting results of planetary observations obtained by Prof. T. J. J. See with the great 26-inch equatorial telescope; and that instrument has also been employed upon difficult double stars and other suitable objects. The larger (9-inch) transit circle had undergone extensive repairs, which were completed towards the end of January, 1900, the new smaller one (6-inch) being used for routine meridian observations in the interim; since then these have been under the charge of Prof. Eichelberger, whilst Prof. Skinner has superintended the zone work. The 12-inch equatorial has been applied to the observation of comets and miscellaneous phenomena. The photoheliograph has been regularly employed upon the sun, except during the time when preparations were being made for the total eclipse of the sun on May 28th. Special attention is invited to the detailed Report of the Astronomical Director on the observations obtained of that phenomenon, for which two parties were sent into the field; and an appropriation has been approved to cover the expenses for a similar expedition to observe the eclipse of May 17th this year. Vigorous efforts are being made to bring the publications of observations, which had been in arrears for several years, up to date; the first volume of the new series of these, commencing with the first year of work on the present site, will shortly appear, and be followed by other volumes in rapid succession. Prof. Henry D. Todd, director of the 'American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac,' also encloses a report. Much additional labour has been thrown upon that department by the work for the preparation of new planetary tables; but the volume of the 'Almanac' for 1904, so far ahead are astronomers, may very shortly be expected to appear.

Prof. Max Wolf announces the discovery of a new small planet (the first of the present year) at Königstuhl, Heidelberg, on the 9th inst.

Dr. W. Doberck publishes in Nos. 3681-2 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the results of a series of observations of double stars obtained by him at the University Observatory, Copenhagen (whilst on leave of absence from the Hong Kong Observatory), by the kind permission of Prof. Thiele, who has been Director of the former during the last twenty-five years, and in 1894 added a new refractor with the most modern appliances to the equipment at Copenhagen, with which these observations were made.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 17.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Total Eclipse of the Sun, January 22nd, 1898, Observations at Viztiadrag: Part IV. The Prismatic Cameras,' by Sir N. Lockyer.—'Wave-length Determinations and General Results obtained from a Detailed Examination

of Spectra photographed at the Solar Eclipse of January 22nd, 1898,' by Mr. J. Evershed,—and 'The Thermo-Chemistry of the Alloys of Copper and Zinc,' by Mr. T. J. Baker.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 9.—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Messrs. N. D. Cochran and E. Kemper-Voss were elected Fellows.—The following Fellows, nominated by the Council, were elected auditors of the Society's accounts for the preceding year: Messrs. H. W. Monckton and F. G. Hilton Price.—The following communications were read: 'The Geology of South-Central Ceylon,' by Mr. J. Parkinson,—and 'Note on the Occurrence of Corundum as a Contact-Mineral at Pont-Paul, near Morlaix, Finistère,' by Mr. A. K. Comára-Swamy.

ASIATIC.—Jan. 15.—Dr. Grierson in the chair.—Mrs. Rhys Davids read a paper entitled 'Notes on Economic Development in Ancient India.' With the object of hastening the time when it would be possible for a treatise to be compiled, similar to that of Boeckh on the Athenians, dealing with the early economic history of Northern India, the writer had collected evidence from the original Buddhist records respecting the mechanism of production, exchange, and consumption current during the age preceding the time of Asoka. Comparisons were drawn as to certain points, with evidence from Vedic writings and also from the law-books and from the 'Milindapanha.' Inquiry was made into the development of wants economically measurable, as well as into the corresponding development of the means and methods of supply. Under labour, e.g., the position of slaves and wage-earners was touched upon, the feeling respecting any divorce between labour and capital, the marked localization of industry, and the problem of guild organization. The subject of capital involved a discussion of the practice of hoarding, either of money, valuable, or grain; of the evidence as to State granaries, of the practice of credit and usury. Exchange included an inquiry into the market and market place, bargains as settled by haggling or by fixed prices, barter and the use of money, and the development of commerce. An attempt was finally made to compare relative outlay on different classes of wants in more or less definite terms of price.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 17.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. T. Martin laid before the meeting an account of the discoveries recently made by the Excavation Committee on the site of the Romano-British town of Caerwent, which is being explored in the same systematic manner as the corresponding site at Silchester. The work of excavating at Caerwent was begun in August, 1899, and continued during the summer of last year. About three acres on the south-west corner of the city have been carefully excavated. Two streets have been found, parallel with the south and west walls respectively, which seem to show that Caerwent, like Silchester, was divided into *insulae*. The area excavated contains parts of no fewer than six blocks or houses. Of these only two (Blocks I. and III.) are completely excavated, though plans were exhibited of all the buildings as yet explored. Block I., which consists of only two rooms, contains some furnaces of unusual construction. Their use has not been discovered, but an examination of some of their contents by Mr. Gowland makes it clear that they were not used for any metallurgical purpose. Block III. consists of a house of a very unusual type. It possesses a central courtyard with a peristyle, round which are grouped a series of rooms, with a corridor and entrance on the east side. Remains of the shafts and capitals of the columns in the peristyle were found. The number of columns appears to have been ten. The ambulatory was paved with coarse red *tesseles*. The courtyard was drained by a massive stone drain in perfect preservation. One of the outlets of this drain was used to flush the latrine, which was on the south side of the house and was of unusual size. Parts of the pipes which conveyed water into the house were found *in situ*. Some of these were wood, and were joined by iron collars. Among many objects of interest that were discovered were a dagger with a bone hilt and part of a well-cut inscription. The trenches in the extreme south-west angle revealed no buildings near the walls, but a deposit of black earth that was found some three feet below the present ground level gave some clue as to the level of the ground in Roman times. The work next year will complete Block II., a large and very interesting house. For this funds are greatly needed.—Mr. Alfred E. Hudd exhibited, on behalf of the owner, the Rev. S. W. Tebb, four ancient bronze implements which were found by a boy in August, 1899, in Combe Dingle, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, hidden on the north side of a rock only a few inches beneath the surface of the soil. They consist of three flanged celts and a chisel-like implement, the latter of a type previously unrecorded, having strong pro-

jections on both sides of the tang, which were doubtless intended to prevent it from sinking too deeply into its wooden handle. Sir John Evans, to whom a sketch had been sent, wrote that he knew nothing quite like it, and that it could not have been used for extracting cores from socketed celts, the use suggested for somewhat similar tools figured in 'Ancient Bronze Implements,' as the Combe Dingle implements belonged to an earlier age, when sockets were unknown. The three celts were all ornamented, the smallest having an elaborate design of zigzag lines and diamond patterns shaded with crossed lines and enclosed in a lined border.

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—*Jan. 16.*—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley, Hon. Editorial Secretary, read some notes, contributed by Mr. L. D. Jones, of Bangor, upon 'Yr Eglwys Wen' (the White Church), as remains of rubble walling, blocks of quartz, and slabs of rough stone are locally called. These remains are situated between seven and eight miles from Bala, and form a rectangular level space 45 ft. by 15 ft. Mr. Jones submitted carefully drawn plans and maps of the locality to illustrate his notes, and also sent some fragments of pottery, charcoal, and contents of an earthen vessel discovered in the centre of the area about 12 in. beneath the surface. It is proposed to undertake a thoroughly systematic exploration of the site later on, in order to determine, if possible, the nature of buildings which seemingly originally existed on this spot.—Dr. Winstone exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Fry, a seal found in an excavation at Dover 6 ft. below the surface. The seal is finely cut, and exhibits a portrait of a young man resembling Sir Walter Raleigh, and may be considered of later date than his time.—A paper was also read by Mr. Patrick, contributed by Dr. Fryer, upon 'Norman Fonts in North-East Cornwall.' These fonts form a group of nine in the parishes of Altarnon, Callington, Jacobstow, Landrake, Lanest, Launceston, Lezant, Lawhitton, and Warbstow. They are all of the Transitional Norman period, very much resemble one another, both in design and workmanship, and are particularly interesting as affording further evidence of the existence of a band or school, or perhaps a guild, of carvers and masons.—In the discussion following the paper Mr. Gould drew attention to the ordinance directing the locking of fonts which was enacted in Stephen's reign, and asked for information. This was not in force, he thought, for many years, but was seemingly re-enacted at a later period, as he knew of some instances in which the locking was apparently continued up to the fourteenth century.—The Hon. Secretary announced that, upon the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation, the Congress this year will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**NUMISMATIC.**—*Jan. 17.*—Sir H. H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. J. Andrew exhibited two pennies of David I. of Scotland, struck at Edinburgh and Roxburgh, of similar type to coins of Stephen, having the bust with sceptre on the obverse and a cross moline with lis on the reverse. As these two coins were in the Nottingham hoard, they must have been struck before 1141.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a piece of Chinese sycee "Shoe Money," of the value of 10 taels, a rupee of the British East Africa Company, and a mis-truck sovereign of the Perth Mint in Australia.—Mr. L. Forrer showed a Swiss twenty-franc piece of 1897 coined from gold obtained from the Gondo Mine, Graubünden. To distinguish the coins struck from this gold from others issued by the Swiss Mint, a small cross is placed on the Federal cross on the reverse.—Mr. W. J. Hocking exhibited specimens of the new silver coinage for Cyprus, consisting of pieces of the current values of eighteen, nine, four and a half, and three piastres, equivalent to the English florin, shilling, sixpence, and fourpence, and Mr. W. Webster a pattern penny of the Orange Free State made in 1888.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton read a paper on some coins of Bedwin and Marlborough in Wilts. The only known coins of the former mint are of the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William I., and the only moneyer's name which appears on them is "Cilda," who was transferred to Marlborough soon after A.D. 1066, when the Bedwin mint ceased operations.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on a find of silver coins extending from Edward IV. to Henry VIII. The hoard consisted mainly of groats of the second issue of Henry VIII., and the evidence offered by them suggested a slight change in the order of the mint-marks, viz., the placing of the pheon mark towards the end rather than towards the beginning of the issue. From the portrait of the king on these groats Mr. Lawrence was in favour of an earlier date than 1526 for the commencement of the second issue; but in a discussion which ensued Mr. Grueber pointed out that as, with one exception, all the

mint-marks of the silver coins occurred on the gold crowns and half-crowns, which were not ordered till 1526, both coinages must have been contemporaneous.

**ZOOLOGICAL.**—*Jan. 15.*—Prof. G. B. Howes, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the menagerie during December, 1900, and called special attention to seven specimens of Verreaux's guinea-fowl (*Guttera edwardsi*) which had been obtained by Mr. J. F. Walker near Bulawayo, and presented by him to the Society on December 31st. The Secretary also called attention to the valuable series of Indian birds lately presented to the Society by Mr. E. W. Harper, of Calcutta, consisting of examples of twenty species, all new to the Society's collection.—Mr. W. E. de Winton exhibited and made remarks on a skin of the large grey cynictis (*Cynictis selousi*), obtained by Mr. P. C. Reid on the west bank of the Linyanti river, South Africa. The species had been described from a skull only, from Bulawayo, and the skin of the animal had previously been unknown to naturalists.—Mr. O. Thomas exhibited, on behalf of Mr. R. Lydekker, a specimen of the skull of a common fox (*Canis vulpes*) with two upper canines on each side of the jaw.—In describing the collection of fishes brought home from Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu by the Tanganyika Exploring Expedition, under the leadership of Mr. J. E. S. Moore, Mr. G. A. Boulenger pointed out that the study of this important collection did not modify the conclusions embodied in his first report published in 1898. The exploration of Lake Kivu had thrown no light on the origin of the Tanganyika fauna; the smaller lake proved to be very thinly populated with fishes, which all belonged to widely distributed genera, the species showing a mixture of Nile and Tanganyika elements, with two that might prove to be endemic. The list of the fishes from the two lakes comprised 91 species, 74 of which had been named by the author. The collection now described consisted of examples of 50 species, 26 of which were new to science, 2 being made the types of additional genera of the family Cichlidae. Mr. Boulenger also read a paper on a collection of freshwater fishes made by Dr. W. J. Ansorge in the Niger Delta. The collection was described as one of exceptional interest. One of the two new genera, for which the name *Phractolemus ansorgii* was proposed, constituted the type of a new family (Phractolemidae), intermediate between the Osteoglossidae and the Clupeidae, characterized by the small, edentulous, projectile mouth, retractile into a pit on the upper surface of the snout, and the enormous subopercula covering the throat. The second new genus, *Polycentropus*, belonged to the Nandidae, a family new to Africa; its position was regarded as near the South American *Polycentrus*. A new *Gnathonemus* and three new *Pelmatochromis* were also described.—A communication was read from the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, containing an account of some new and interesting spiders collected in South Africa by Mr. G. A. K. Marshall, and in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo by Mr. R. Sheldoff.—Mr. F. E. Beddard contributed a fourth instalment of his 'Notes on the Anatomy of Pterian Birds,' which contained an account of the skeletons of the ground-hornbills (*Bucorvus cafer* and *B. abyssinicus*) and notes on other species of hornbills.—A communication from Dr. A. G. Butler contained notes on a list of the butterflies recently collected by Capt. H. N. Dunn on the White Nile.—Dr. F. G. Parsons read a paper on the muscles and joints of the giant golden mole (*Chrysochloris trevelyani*), based on an examination of three specimens of this animal. The author found that previous observations, which had been made on less material, though mainly correct, were somewhat inaccurate in details.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL.**—*Jan. 16.*—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. G. H. Verrall, President, in the chair.—After an abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, showing a large balance in the Society's favour, had been read by one of the auditors, the Secretary read the Report of the Council.—It was then announced that the following had been elected officers and Council for the session 1901-2: *President*, Canon Fowler; *Treasurer*, Mr. R. McLachlan; *Secretaries*, Mr. H. Goss and Mr. H. Rowland-Brown; *Librarian*, Mr. G. C. Champion; and *other Members of the Council*, Prof. T. Hudson-Beare, and Messrs. R. Adkin, C. G. Barrett, W. L. Distant, H. St. J. Donisthorpe, C. J. Gahan, R. W. Lloyd, E. Saunders, G. H. Verrall, and C. J. Wainwright.—The President referred to the losses the Society had sustained during the past session by the deaths of the Baron de Selys-Longchamps, Mr. Blatch, Major G. Cockle, Mr. Spence, Mr. P. Crowley, Lord Dormer, Mr. J. H. Leech, Dr. W. H. Lowe, Prof. J. Mik, Prof. E. Blanchard, Dr. Staudinger, and other entomologists. He then delivered an address.

**CHEMICAL.**—*Jan. 17.*—Prof. Thorpe, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'The Preparation of Esters from other Esters of the same Acids,' by Messrs. T. S. Patterson and Cyril Dickinson; 'Tecomin, a Colouring Matter derived from *Bignonia tecoma*,' by Mr. T. H. Lee; 'A New Method for the Measurement of Ionic Velocities in Aqueous Solution,' by Mr. B. D. Steele; 'Metal-ammonia Compounds in Aqueous Solution: II. The Absorptive Powers of Dilute Solutions of Salts of the Alkali Metals,' by Messrs. H. M. Dawson and J. McCrae; 'The Amide, Anilide, and Toluidides (Ortho- and Para-) of Glyceric Acid,' by Messrs. P. F. Frankland, F. M. Wharton, and H. Aston; 'Note on Isomeric Change and Meta-substitution in Benzenoid Amines,' by Mr. A. Lapworth; and 'Preparation of Iodic Acid,' by Messrs. A. Scott and W. Arbuckle.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—*Jan. 16.*—The following were elected Members: Capt. E. Barnes, Count E. de Cardi, Mr. J. Colquhoun, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. J. C. A. Henderson, Mr. Kelso King, Dr. Munna Lal, Mr. T. H. Parker, and Mr. J. Plummer.

**HISTORICAL.**—*Jan. 17.*—Mr. Frederic Harrison, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. C. H. Firth on 'The Later History of the Ironsides.' A discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Mr. A. Paterson, and Col. Veitch took part.

- MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.**
- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'St. Peter's, Rome,' Lecture II, Prof. G. Aitchison.
  - London Institution, 5.—'Earthworks and Castles of Early England,' Mr. H. E. Malden.
  - Institute of Actuaries, 53.—'The Effect of using the Lapse Element in calculating Premiums and Reserves,' Mr. A. Hunter.
  - Society of Arts, 8.—'Elementary Art Education,' Lecture I, Mr. J. Liberty Todd. (Casual Lectures.)
  - Aristotelian, 8.—'On Absolute Position in Time and Space,' Hon. R. Russell.
  - Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Discussion on 'The Future of the London Water Supply.'
  - Geographical, 8.—'Some Aspects of South American Geography,' Col. G. E. Church.
  - TUES. Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Examples of Romanesque Architecture in North Italy,' Mr. Hugh Stannus.
  - Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Present Condition and Prospects of the Panama Canal Works,' Mr. J. T. Ford.
  - WED. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Trunk,' Prof. A. Thomson.
  - Society of Arts, 8.—'Evolution of Form in English Silver Plate,' Mr. P. T. Macquoid.
  - British Archaeological Association, 8.—'The Roman Wall,' Mr. R. H. Forster.
  - THURS. Royal Academy, 4.—'St. Peter's, Rome,' Lecture II, Prof. G. Aitchison.
  - London Institution, 6.—'The Commercial Aspects of China,' Prof. R. K. Douglas. (Traversa Lecture.)
  - Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—Greek Architecture, Mr. R. P. Spiller.
  - FRI. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Trunk, the Upper Limb,' Prof. A. Thomson.
  - Philological, 8.—'The Ellesmere and Harleian 753 MSS. of the Canterbury Tales Compared,' Miss E. J. Morley.
  - Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Sewage Treatment,' Mr. C. Johnston. (Students' Meeting.)

### Science Gossip.

THE first note in the rebellion against the current method of zoological nomenclature, which we mentioned last week, is to be sounded at the Linnean Society on February 7th. Mr. H. M. Bernard will then read a paper urging the necessity of a provisional nomenclature. The rebellion, if not immediately quelled, may be expected to break out again at Berlin, where the zoologists hold an international congress next August.

THE Geological Society's meeting on January 23rd was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of her late Majesty.

LAST Saturday Sir Henry Roscoe presided over the first meeting of science masters from the public schools, at the University of London, to discuss their subject. Mr. E. Ashford, of Harrow, urged that some physics should be taught before chemistry, and that if possible elementary biology (by which what has been called nature study is implied) should precede either. Some were more inclined to believe in their own subjects than in biology, but all except one agreed to a resolution that every boy before leaving school should go through a course of practical measurement and experiment involving no previous theoretical knowledge. Mr. W. D. Eggar, of Eton, advocated that the teaching of mathematics should be co-ordinated with that of physics, and that the former subject should be taught practically. The mathematics would gain in interest, and much that the physics master had now to spend time upon could be replaced by other work. With a single dissentient the resolution that some know-



ledge of physics should be required of every candidate for a university degree was carried. The subject of school natural history societies and field work was introduced by Mr. A. Vassall, of Harrow. The great difficulties were the compulsory games and the small number of influential boys who took up such work. Mr. C. Falkner, of Weymouth, thought it desirable that examiners should confer with actual teachers to define more strictly the science required. Finally, Mr. H. Latter, of Charterhouse, briefly attacked the whole question. Boys who were to be taught science should be put into groups, according to their attainments in science, and such teaching should be extended to the whole school. In the case of boys specializing in science, Mr. Latter did not advise the continuance of Latin and Greek; but much of the other education they required could, he thought, be got from a serious study of English literature. This is, however, not so easy to manage. A committee was formally appointed to arrange for a conference next year.

THERE is a movement in academic circles in Heidelberg to erect a common monument to the three Heidelberg men of science, Helmholtz, Bunsen, and Kirchhoff. The cost will be provided chiefly by their many disciples in all parts of the world.

THE second conference of German biologists was held at Berlin last week, and a resolution was passed calling the attention of the Imperial Government to the importance of establishing five floating stations on the Rhine for the purpose of biological investigation. Great stress was laid on the practical advantages which pisciculture would derive from these establishments, and it was resolved that if the Government failed to provide the necessary funds, an appeal should be made to the States of Baden, Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine, Hesse, and Prussia.

AMONGST the three prizes offered this year by the Madrid Academy of the Exact, Physical, and Natural Sciences, one is for an essay upon the interesting subject of the famous Spanish mathematicians of the sixteenth century. The essayist must give a summary biography, exposition, and criticism of the printed and unprinted works of the most eminent amongst them. The prize is to consist of a diploma from the Academy, a gold medal, and a sum of 1,500 pesetas. The work will be printed at the cost of the Academy, with the presentation of a hundred copies to the author. The two other prizes offered are for essays on 'Applied Electricity' and on 'The Present Condition of the Study of the Physical Sciences in Spain.' The "accessit" for each will consist in the academical diploma, a gold medal, and a hundred copies of the printed work, though without any money grant.

## FINE ARTS

*Roman Art.* By Franz Wickhoff. Translated and edited by Mrs. Arthur Strong, LL.D. (Heinemann.)

ENGLISH readers have already been indebted to Mrs. Strong, on more than one occasion, for setting before them in attractive and readable form the most recent investigations of German specialists. The present volume is uniform in size and binding with her edition of Furtwängler's 'Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture'; and it shares with that colossal and bewildering work the faculty of stimulating our interest, even if the stimulus be sometimes towards contradiction or scepticism.

Prof. Wickhoff starts from an attempt to trace the origin of the earliest illustrations

of the Biblical narrative in Christian art, such as those of the illuminated MS. known as the Wiener Genesis. But this investigation is little more than a peg on which to hang a new and revolutionary theory as to Roman art. The author rejects the customary view as to the dependence of Rome upon Greece in sculpture and painting, and finds in the products of these two kindred arts, during the imperial age, an originality and progress as great as Roman architecture can show in the Pantheon and the Basilica of Constantine. It is not merely a question of subject, or an appreciation of the acknowledged attainments of the Romans in portraiture and historical monuments, but it is in artistic method and technique that Prof. Wickhoff claims for Roman painters and sculptors an advance upon the work of their Greek predecessors and an anticipation of some of the boldest innovations of modern art.

Briefly stated, his contention is that, towards the end of the first century of our era, there arose an impressionist or "illusionist" style in painting and sculpture which infused new life into the correct and formal Hellenism of the Augustan age. The principles of this illusionism are clearly laid down:—

"The image which a given object presents to our eye is not that of a softly modelled relief, but, so to speak, it is a *congeries* of patches and spots differing from each other in colour and in degree of illumination."

"The painter.....will juxtapose those tones of colour that correspond to the actual phenomenon, and their combination into objects will be effected not by means of the brush blending them together upon the picture, but, precisely as in the act of vision, by the supplementary experience of the spectator."

Coinciding with this startlingly modern technique there came into Roman art the "continuous method of composition," which tells a story by representing the same person several times over in different stages of action in the same picture or relief. Here we have, side by side, what seem to us the most awkward and frigid of conventions and the most advanced illusionist technique. Strong evidence is necessary to make one accept a theory that implies so strange a combination; and, in spite of the great subtlety of criticism with which Prof. Wickhoff's contention is maintained, such evidence hardly appears to be forthcoming.

The earlier part of the book contains a just and luminous criticism of Augustan art, which shows in Rome a correct and formal development of the principles of Hellenistic sculpture. So far there will be no dispute, except in the case of the author's ingenious attempt to claim as products of Roman art the well-known series of Hellenistic reliefs published by Prof. Schreiber. A comparison with the sculpture of the Ara Pacis Augustæ certainly shows their affinity with this monument, but Prof. Wickhoff himself admits it to be "just as likely that studio tradition is the influence here, and the dainty reliefs may be a whole generation earlier than the large monument." It is only a step further to allow this influence to have come from Alexandria, and to grant some extension of time; and then it will not be necessary to set aside the theories of Prof. Schreiber, who has made the subject of Alexandrian art

peculiarly his own. But, whether these reliefs were made in Alexandria or Rome, their character is essentially Hellenistic. It is when one comes to the transition from "naturalism" to "illusionism" that Prof. Wickhoff's theory excites most criticism, and that the most convincing evidence is desirable. Such evidence, however, is really but scanty. The style of "patches and spots" admittedly does not begin until a later date than almost all the Pompeian wall-paintings, though Prof. Wickhoff finds an anticipation of it in one moonlight scene; and the examples on which he is compelled to rely have, from every other point of view, so little artistic merit as to arouse a suspicion that their very modern character lies in the eye of the critic rather than in the intention of the artist, and that when illusion does occur amidst their debased conventions, it is only fortuitous. In these circumstances one must appeal to analogy and general artistic tendencies. Here Prof. Wickhoff's method is open to the gravest objections. He thinks, for example, that "the marvellous simplicity of Greek art" justifies the assumption of exactly the same technique and scale of colour in painting as in sculpture, and even of identity of artistic principles between the pictures of Apelles and vase-paintings, entirely ignoring the decorative character of the latter. He believes

"that we can come near to the impression which Greek pictures once produced if we imagine the red-figured vase-paintings rolled out on a white ground and then shaded and variously coloured by great artists."

This statement, in the first place, ignores the fact that there was little advance in the technique of vase-painting for nearly a century before Apelles; and surely the adaptation of design and technique to space and material conditions is one of the most essential characteristics of Greek art, and no criticism can safely ignore it. The fact is that Prof. Wickhoff's whole theory of the development of Greek and Hellenistic art is so hard to reconcile with accepted probabilities that nothing but a demonstration of the truth of his views on Roman art would lead to its acceptance; and that demonstration is not forthcoming. But Prof. Wickhoff's book, though it challenges criticism on almost every page, is full of the most admirable observation and description: there is a masterly appreciation of the Roman reliefs and of many of the Pompeian paintings, and archaeologists would do well to consider his caution against seeking the original of every ancient work of art in the fourth or fifth century.

The translation is, on the whole, excellent, and must have been extremely difficult to do; there are only one or two lapses, such as "the emperor stands there" (of a statue), which is German rather than English; and "demoniac beings" is hardly a happy description of the allegorical figures on a relief. A slip like "*apud Athenæus*" (p. 92) should be added to the *corrigenda*; also "B.C." on p. 16.

## NEW PRINTS.

At first sight there is the flogging of a hundred boys in the stern portrait of Dr. Welldon, late of Harrow, reproduced in the photo-gravure after the Hon. J. Collier's picture. On a second glance the impression of grimness yields to the conviction that the painter may, even without meaning it, have conveyed the promise of how, disciplinary accounts having been "squared," the Head Master would bear no grudges against the culprits. However right the observer's later notion may be, the portrait surely errs in regard to the former. This defect of excess we have previously noticed in Mr. Collier's portraits, of which this is, perhaps, the most masculine, broad, and carefully painted, circumstances which lend themselves to the success of the process employed by the Printing Arts Company, of Shaftesbury Avenue, to whom we are indebted for "a proof copy" of the portrait of Dr. Welldon. The mistake as to the treatment of the subject was, of course, the artist's, who forgot that those who, in the happier sense, bear the rod, should look genially on mankind, if not on schoolboys.

Mr. Wyman, Bedford Street, Strand, has sent us a "signed artist's proof" of a print in a nondescript process after Mr. J. R. Weguelin's picture of 'Supplication,' reminding us of Leighton's similar and very strongly inspired design of the same subject. A girl is appealing with her arms extended to a statuette of the Virgin (at least we think the Virgin is intended) placed in a niche above an altar where an offering lies. Although we do not quite understand the design, nor would even venture to date it exactly, we can say that it is a pretty thing, dashed, with a free brush and without research, deftly, though unsoundly, upon the paper, and extremely well reproduced in the print.

In a broad, masterly, and skilful way Mr. H. S. Bridgwater has mezzotinted Hoppner's portrait of that comely, large-featured English maiden Lady Charlotte Duncombe, the original of which is in the possession of the Earl of Dartmouth. Lawrence's best follower was never more happy than in painting Lady Charlotte, nor was Hoppner ever happier than in having Mr. Bridgwater as the author of the plate (15 in. by 18 in.), an engraver's proof of which is before us, the production of Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi & Co.

The Art Union of London made an excellent bid for popularity when it decided to reproduce as the presentation plate for its subscribers of 1900 an etching after 'The Meadow Pool,' a picture painted by Mr. C. Adams, representing in the calmest harvest weather a shining pool overhung with trees and shut in by a meadow that is being mowed. The clear, firm, brilliant, and homogeneous etching does more than justice to the picture, and is perhaps, technically, not the worse because an unfortunate illness prevented Mr. D. Law from finishing the plate he had begun, so that Mr. C. O. Murray completed it. Pleasing as it is, we would rather Mr. Law had perfected his task.

We have received Part II. of 'Reproductions in Facsimile of Drawings by the Old Masters in the Earl of Pembroke's Collection at Wilton House' (P. & D. Colnaghi), of which we have already noticed Part I. We only remark now that the publication increases in interest and value, reserving further commendations for the future.

## SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 15th inst. the following Engravings: The Duchess of Devonshire, after Gainsborough, by W. Barney, 304l. Miss Cumberland, after Romney, by J. R. Smith, 262l. Mrs. Abington, after Reynolds, by J. Watson, 199l. Lady Louisa Manners, after Hoppner, by C. Turner,

45l. Mrs. Braddyll, after Reynolds, by S. Cousins, 98l. Countess Grosvenor, after Lawrence, by the same, 46l. Lady Clive, by the same artists, 35l. The Kit-Cat Club, after Kneller, by J. Faber (set of 47), 27l. Tuer's Bartolozzi and his Works, 4 vols., inlaid with 300 engravings, fetched 39l.

On the 19th the same firm sold the following Pictures: H. Holbein, Martin Luther, 136l. I. Ostade, A Landscape, horsemen halting at a rustic inn, 997l. H. Fragonard, Madame Camargo dancing on a Terrace, 120l. Dutch School, An Interior, four cavaliers round a fire, two gentlemen playing cards, 609l. T. Hudson, Matthew Dymoke Lister, 115l. Spagna, The Annunciation, The Nativity, The Adoration of the Magi, and The Presentation in the Temple, 120l.

The following Engravings were sold on the 22nd inst.: A Maid and A Wife, by and after J. R. Smith, a pair, 38l. The Mask, after Reynolds, and The Ghost, after Westall, by Schiavonetti, a pair, 26l. Dancing Dogs and Guinea-pigs, after Morland, by T. Gauguin, 53l. Mrs. Cosway, after Cosway, by L. Schiavonetti, 81l. Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, after Reynolds, by J. R. Smith, 25l. Countess Gower and Child, after Lawrence, by S. Cousins, 28l. Salisbury Cathedral, after Constable, by D. Lucas, 89l. Haymakers and Compassionate Children, after J. Ward, by W. Ward, a pair, 43l. A Shepherdess, after F. Wheatley, by Hogg, 26l. The History of Lætitia, after Morland, by J. R. Smith, set of five, 120l. Lady Smyth and Countess of Harrington, after Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, a pair, 29l. Lady Catherine Howard, by and after C. Wilkin, 27l. After Hoppner: Lady Anne Lambton and Family, by J. Young, 315l.; Mrs. Orby Hunter, by the same, 168l.; Mrs. Arbuthnot, by S. W. Reynolds, 53l.; Lady Charlotte Greenville, by J. Young, 52l.; The Duchess of Bedford, by S. W. Reynolds, 126l. The Countess of Carlisle, after Reynolds, by J. Watson, 48l. The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady G. Cavendish, after the same, by G. Keating, 31l. Mrs. Carwardine and Child, after Romney, by J. R. Smith, 278l. Benedetta Ramus, after the same, by W. Dickinson, 50l. Mrs. Cosway, after Maria Cosway, by V. Green, 273l. The Fortune-teller, after Peters, by J. R. Smith, 25l. A Lady and her Children relieving a Cottager, after W. Bigg, by J. R. Smith, 38l. Dulce Domum and Black Monday, after the same, by J. Jones, a pair, 28l. The Thatcher and The Warrener, after Morland, by W. Ward, a pair, 27l. Inside of a Country Alehouse, by the same artists, and Outside of a Country Alehouse, after J. Ward, by W. Ward, 43l. Signora Baccelli, after Gainsborough, by J. Jones, 61l. Tresham's British Gallery of Pictures, with 25 plates in colours, 33l.

## Fine-Art Gossip.

UNDER the Vaughan bequest several valuable acquisitions have just been made to the National Gallery. Among them is a portrait-picture, by Gainsborough, of his two young daughters walking hand in hand against a dark background of trees. Though unusual in arrangement and treatment, it is a worthy example of his work. There is also a slight, but splendid, charcoal sketch by Sir Joshua Reynolds; it is a study of himself as seen in a mirror for the face of "Horror" in the picture of 'Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse' at Grosvenor House. There are a good number of sketches by Constable, some very interesting. Among them, one suggests 'The Haywain,' another 'The Cornfield'; in the latter the little boy lying on his face drinking appears as in the picture. There is also a sketch recalling the famous 'Salisbury,' and one almost identical in arrangement with the picture of 'The Glebe Farm.' The pictures of 'The Haywain,' 'The Cornfield,' and 'The Glebe

Farm' all hang in Room XXI. of the National Gallery, and it is to be hoped that some opportunity of comparison will be afforded the public. But it must be confessed that there are several sketches the acquirement of which one finds it hard to justify for such a collection as our National Gallery, which requires fine specimens, not any specimen just because it happens to be genuine.

THE last and most precious part of the bequest consists of one isolated sepia study of the 'Deck of the Victory,' and the remaining twenty-two original studies, also in sepia, of the 'Liber Studiorum.' The series of seventy-three is now complete. The Gallery already possesses the other fifty-one. And now the whole set is exhibited temporarily in the large Turner Gallery on four screens. One of them, 'The Banks of the Thames,' on screen No. 3 from the door, Turner afterwards painted a picture of, with slight alterations; and this now hangs in the same room.

To those who have not recently visited the National Gallery it may be interesting to know of two small pictures in the Turner Room which the public have hitherto not been permitted to see, owing to the height at which they have been hung. They are Nos. 468 and 465, both beautiful little pieces. Also the room next to the Turner Room has now six large pictures of Turner which have been hitherto in the big room and have laboured under the same disadvantage.

MR. W. H. SPILLER's collection of arms and armour, which Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods will sell on Wednesday and Thursday next, includes many very rare articles, the majority of which have been secured at several of the great sales of recent years—the Londesborough, Baron de Cosson, and E. J. Brett. Many of the articles have been exhibited in London. The rapiers or town swords of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries include some beautiful specimens. There are several *cap-à-pie* suits.

SIR L. ALMA TADEMA has gone into the country for a short time in order to enjoy thoroughly a well-earned rest. His fine portrait of Prof. G. Aitchison and another new picture of unusual interest will represent him at the Royal Academy in the summer.

REGARDING our notice last week of Gambier Parry's method of mural painting and the vehicle which he invented, Mr. Shields, who repaired some accidental defects in Madox Brown's wall-pictures in the Town Hall of Manchester, writes: "Recently I went all over those [panels] of Madox Brown's painting that were executed in Gambier Parry's process, and found them unchanged in every respect. I mean those at Manchester." And Mr. Shields writes further: "I used Gambier Parry in the frieze [in the chapel] at Bayswater, and at the south end wall of that building, and found that, if you paint with a definite design and don't muddle, your work advances swiftly. But it must be done at once, almost as much so as true fresco."

AN exceptional phase of Roman Wall study was presented at the last meeting of the Glasgow Archaeological Society by Major O. E. Ruck, of the Royal Engineers Headquarters Staff, Edinburgh, who took as his theme "The Antonine Lines as a defensive design: a comparison in ancient and modern principles of fortification." He showed that as a defence the work was most skilfully adapted to the ground. On a basis cognate to the Torres Vedras lines, 50,000 men would have been requisite to construct the vallum and fosse in six months, after allowing for a field army for offensive operations. By greatly reducing that field army and assuming very favourable conditions the work might possibly have been executed by 50,000 men in two months. At modern civil contract rates (not



reckoning price of materials) the cost would be about 316,800l. The Hadrian lines in Northern England Major Ruck estimated at a cost, similarly calculated, of at least 2,000,000l. He advanced a theoretical argument, deduced from the works themselves, that the Hadrian earth-work lines, originally designed as a field base for a mobile field army, were completed as a principal base; that next the Antonine lines were constructed as an advanced line, serving also as a secondary and semi-permanent base; and that finally the *murus* of the Hadrian lines, including attendant works of earlier date, was completed as the permanent principal base and last line of defence.

PROF. H. WINNEFELD has been appointed Director of the Museum for the new "Pergamonischen Sammlungen" in Berlin. The Museum has been erected at a cost of 850,000 marks, and is to be opened on July 1st this year.

A DISTINGUISHED artist who is at Assouan writes:—

"I came here mainly to see Philæ before it is submerged, which there is every reason to expect it will be when the barrage of the Nile is finished. And, as the temples are built on sand—so I am informed—the result of constantly keeping them under water will probably be that they will collapse. I hope to get studies for a painting of the island: it has been done often, but perhaps, the fates being propitious, may yet be attempted again. Oddly enough, I have dropt on a small collection of ancient Christian pottery found when excavations were made there a few years ago, which will give some evidence as to the ornament prevailing at that rather obscure period. There are the ruins of a Christian church of the Byzantine period on the island.....I proposed to paint a landscape of very early morning as it actually presents itself on the edge of the desert near Luxor, where I have been staying with a friend, and just behind the Colossi, which stand in the cultivated land. The housekeeping was primitive, but, being away from tourists, one could enjoy freedom which is not attainable in the fashionable resorts. It was then the season of ploughing and sowing; the oxen being led to the plough, the sheep driven to pasture, were wonderfully picturesque. I am afraid, however, the types, the local colour, and the landscape (which does not remind one of David Roberts) are too remote to interest the average art amateur in England. And the tourist here is seldom a purchaser. They find an interest in other matters. Like the tripper in the west of England, they do not add a charm to Egypt. Yet they may be avoided. This evening, riding home from Philæ, they left me the desert to myself."

In consequence of the death of the Queen, patron of the Society, the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries are suspended until further notice.

ONE of the celebrated artists of the modern German school disappears by the death of Arnold Boecklin last week. Born at Bâle in 1827, he worked at Düsseldorf, and, after spending some time at Paris and Rome, removed to Munich in 1860, and later to Weimar, in order to become Professor of Landscape Painting at the new school of art in that city. He was best known as a painter of mythological and symbolical pictures, though he also produced landscape. His somewhat violent and highly coloured style of painting did not find favour in this country, and his principal pictures are to be seen in Germany and Switzerland.

THE death of the historical painter Georges Moreau de Tours is reported from Strasburg. He was in his fifty-second year.

## MUSIC

*Life of Richard Wagner.* Authorized English Version by Wm. Ashton Ellis of C. F. Glasenapp's 'Das Leben Richard Wagner's.' Vol. I. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—In a brief preface the translator "confesses" that certain changes, not "of a material nature," have been made by him, so that he would describe the volume as

"an English revision" of the German original; for any liberties, at any rate, which he has taken with the text, Mr. Ellis has "Herr Glasenapp's full and free consent."

The first discoverable progenitor of the master of Bayreuth was Samuel Wagner, a schoolmaster in Saxony, born 1643; and his grandson, Gottlob Friedrich Wagner, born 1736, was an exciseman at Leipzig. The last-named had two sons, Friedrich and Adolf, the father and uncle respectively of the tone-poet. The musical and literary tastes and achievements of the uncle and the enthusiasm of the father for the drama are recorded, also the talent for painting and acting displayed by the father-in-law, Ludwig Geyer, so that we perceive the influences which surrounded Wagner from the day of his birth, and which, to say nothing of heredity, account for his early literary and dramatic propensities: music, however, remained for a time in the background. The day before the death of his father-in-law, Wagner, who was eight years old, played the Jungfernkranz out of 'Der Freischütz,' and from an adjoining room came to him the voice of the sick man murmuring to his mother, "Has he a possible talent for music?" At Dresden, when the youth was studying at the Kreuzschule, he heard Weber's music at the theatre, and occasionally "saw the spare and fragile figure of the master returning from rehearsal, passing the house in the Jüdenhof, or even entering it to exchange a few words with his mother." Not until after his return to Leipzig in 1827 did he make acquaintance with Beethoven's music, and then "a new world dawned on the astonished youth." We read a great deal about Wagner's elder sister Rosalie, who distinguished herself on the stage. She was greatly interested in her brother, and from a letter of hers written in 1833, and now preserved at Bayreuth, she evidently believed he had a future before him. She regrets that a scheme for going to Zurich as conductor would interfere with the completion of his opera 'Die Feen.' But she is sure "it will be for his good to wait a little longer." The Zurich scheme was abandoned, and Wagner completed his opera; but he did not succeed in getting it performed. During his whole life the composer was forced to practise the art of waiting: for the production of each of the operas 'Rienzi,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Lohengrin,' two years; for 'Tristan' eight years; and so we might cite the whole series, with the exception of 'Die Meistersinger,' which was produced within a year of its completion. The affection, help, and wise counsel of Rosalie call to mind two other composers with specially sympathetic sisters: Nannerl and Wolfgang Mozart, and Fanny and Felix Mendelssohn. When Wagner was sixteen years of age he made the acquaintance of Heinrich Dorn, "Musikdirektor" at Leipzig, at a time when Schumann was studying with the latter; and it is pleasant to read that friendly relations existed between the two men who afterwards became, each in his own way, so famous. Mr. Ellis in a foot-note quotes a passage from Wolzogen's 'Erinnerungen an Richard Wagner,' showing how unfair it is to represent Wagner as an adversary of Schumann's. The natures of the two men were very different, so that the bond of friendship between them was not, perhaps, very strong, but letters, as, for instance, those written by Wagner from Paris in 1840, show that it existed.

In 1832 Wagner wrote his Symphony in c, performed at the Gewandhaus in 1833. In the following year he sketched the opening Allegro and a few bars of an Adagio of a new work of the same kind. He had, however, commenced a second opera, 'Das Liebesverbot,' and in the 'Autobiographical Sketch' which he wrote for the *Zeitung für die elegante Welt* in 1843 we find out why the new symphony was abandoned. "I gave up my model, Beethoven," says Wagner:

"his Last Symphony I deemed the key-stone of a whole great epoch of art, beyond which none could hope to press, and within whose limits none could reach to independence." We often meet with quotations from Wagner's writings in which he expresses opinions regarding various composers, but without mentioning the particular date at which they were penned. Yet this, at times, is a most important matter. Had the sentence quoted been written after Wagner had reached independence, though still interesting, it would be far less remarkable; but in 1843 Wagner was only a stage or two on the road to independence. Of 'Rienzi' our biographer remarks that it "was not conceived by its author as absolute 'grand opera,' but rather as drama." Yet in 'A Communication to my Friends' (1851) Wagner wrote as follows:—

"My chief concern was my Rienzi himself; and only when I felt quite contented with him did I give rein to the notion of a 'grand opera.' Nevertheless, from a purely artistic point of view, this 'grand opera' was the pair of spectacles through which I unconsciously regarded my 'Rienzi' stuff; nothing in that stuff did I find enthralling but what could be looked at through these spectacles."

We have quoted from Mr. Ellis's translation, although the word "stuff" is scarcely to our liking. Herr Glasenapp, by the way, remarks that "it is very cheap criticism to judge this work ['Rienzi'] exclusively from the dais of Wagner's later creations." Of course it is, but knowledge of the later creations forces comparison unfavourable to the earlier work. In an appreciation of Wagner's art-work a critic must naturally "place himself in the author's position" at the time when he wrote that opera. It is interesting to note that in 1841 a proposal was made to Wagner to write a biography of Beethoven, a project which was, of course, never realized. This is to be regretted, for in it would undoubtedly have been reflected the thoughts and feelings of a man who had just commenced to develop new art ideals of his own; and it would probably have been less rhapsodical than the 'Beethoven' which he wrote about thirty years later.

With regard to the English translation of the work under notice, Mr. Ellis may be congratulated on the manner in which he has accomplished his difficult task. Here and there we have come across sentences which might be amended in a second edition. For instance, on p. 142 we read about Kittl's 'Hunting' Symphony, "which Mendelssohn considered good enough in later years to conduct it at the Gewandhaus, also to accept its dedication." And, again, the following on p. 240: "Merely they [the apartments] were bright and cheerful." The translator hopes to complete vol. ii. this year, vol. iii. in 1902, and the fourth and last, "subject to Herr Glasenapp's state of forwardness," in 1903.

## QUEEN VICTORIA: HER APPRECIATION OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

IN 1827, the year in which Beethoven died, there passed away a musician, John Sale, for upwards of thirty years bass singer at the King's Concerts of Ancient Music. He left two sons: the elder, J. B. Sale, well known for his Handelian taste, became, somewhere about this time, teacher to the Princess Victoria. One of the earliest musical festivals with which the Queen was connected was, most probably, the Eisteddvod held at Beaumaris, August 28th to 30th, 1832. A note written at the time on a programme-book of that festival, kindly lent to us by the Hon. Mrs. Herbert of Llanover, mentions that "the weather proved too unfavourable for them [the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria] to attend the Eisteddvod." This evidently refers only to the first day, for a note in the same handwriting later on mentions that "the ceremony of investing the Bards by their Royal Highnesses took

place on the Terrace in front of Baron Hill,—August 20th, 1832."

Columns could be filled with names of distinguished vocalists and instrumentalists who appeared before her late Majesty from the time of her accession to the throne almost down to that of her death. In many cases the visit was merely formal; in others, as, for instance, in those of Jenny Lind, Mendelssohn, and Halle—or more recently Madame Albani, who received invitations as well as commands—the interview was of a friendly character. But from the crowd of musicians who during the past sixty years and more visited Windsor or one of the royal palaces four names stand out with special prominence: Liszt, Mendelssohn, Wagner, and Rubinstein.

Liszt was summoned to Windsor in 1840, and again in 1886, the year of his death. On the second occasion the Queen received the veteran pianist in an exceedingly friendly manner, and reminded him that she had heard him forty-six years previously. Liszt, by the way, also had a long memory. Dr. Hueffer, in his *'Half a Century of Music in England,'* written on the occasion of the Jubilee of 1887, relates that when, in 1886, Liszt entered the music-room at Windsor, he remarked to Cusins, then Master of Music to the Queen, "This is the place where I played before George IV. sixty and more years ago." Liszt, in fact, played to the king when, as a prodigy, he visited London in 1824, also again in 1825.

Mendelssohn's two visits to Buckingham Palace in 1842 (June 20th and July 9th) were fully described by the composer in writing to his mother; and his interesting account, to which reference has often been made, shows how thoroughly he was appreciated both by the Queen and the Prince Consort. It was at the second visit that he obtained permission to dedicate his 'Scotch' Symphony to Her Majesty. The Queen and the Prince were present, five years later, at the second of the three performances of 'Elijah' at Exeter Hall under the composer's direction, and it was on that occasion that the Prince wrote in Mendelssohn's programme-book that he was "a second Elijah, faithful to the worship of true Art though encompassed by the idolaters of Baal." Before Mendelssohn left London he played at Buckingham Palace for two hours, in presence of the Queen and Prince Albert only. And a week later he went to bid farewell to his royal friends—and, as it proved, a last farewell.

When Wagner was in London in 1855 as conductor of the Philharmonic Society, the Queen and the Prince attended the seventh concert. The 'Tannhäuser' Overture, selected by the Prince himself, was in the programme, and during the interval the composer was summoned to the royal box and told how much satisfaction his music had given. "I really seem to have pleased the Queen," wrote Wagner to his friend Liszt. He was, indeed, surprised at the friendly reception granted to him, as he was then a political exile and comparatively unknown. When he visited London two-and-twenty years later, he had a long audience of Her Majesty at Windsor.

Rubinstein played more than once before the Court, but on the first occasion a somewhat humorous incident occurred. A letter of introduction to Prince Albert from the Grand Duchess Hélène was forwarded through the Russian Embassy. This was in 1857, about a year after peace had been concluded, and the pianist was mistaken, so relates his biographer A. M'Arthur, for a "secret agent of the Russian Court coming to London in the disguise of a musician." But Rubinstein's magnificent playing soon convinced the royal party that they had before them a genuine artist.

As with persons, so with important musical events at which the Queen was present, the mere naming of them would occupy much space.

There is, however, one of special interest to which we would refer—viz., the unveiling of the Beethoven monument at Bonn in 1845. An entry, too, in the Queen's 'Journal,' in reference to the "Artists' Concert" which she attended on August 13th, 1845, the last day of the festival, may be quoted to show that, on occasion, she could criticize. It runs thus: "Unfortunately there was but very little of Beethoven;—only part of one of the Symphonies, brought into a Cantata by Liszt, and the Overture to 'Egmont' directed by Spohr." It may be interesting, in connexion with this event, to mention that Dr. Breidenstein, president of the festival committee, instructed Prince Albert, while he was at the University of Bonn, in harmony and counterpoint.

## DRAMA

*William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man.* By Hamilton Wright Mabie. (Macmillan & Co.)

THAT Americans are as exemplary in their devotion to Shakespeare as are Englishmen, and as assiduous in comment and elucidation of text, is known. The Variorum Edition of Dr. Horace Howard Furness is the labour to which Shakespearean scholars look with most wonder and admiration, even if, perhaps, they do not cherish the hope of seeing its accomplishment; and work such as that of Prof. Albert H. Smyth on 'Pericles' shows what conscientious labour is bestowed on critical investigation and analysis. Less happily situated than England with regard to access to original authorities, America has hitherto, so far as we know, made few efforts to supply a substantive life of the dramatist. That reproach, if such it may be considered, is now wiped out, and we receive from an American writer an account of Shakespeare and his work which furnishes proof of much labour and knowledge and of considerable tact. Not wholly a matter of regret is it that this contribution from across the Atlantic reaches us at a period of unexampled literary activity in Shakespearean fields. If the labours of Mr. Lee, Mr. Wyndham, Dr. Furnivall, Mr. Gollancz, Mr. Fleay, and other students have left comparatively little that is new to be collected, the works of these and other authorities are open to Mr. Mabie, and are at least abundantly fruitful in suggestion. To many of them he owns his obligation, and his work is certainly the richer for their labours.

The highest tribute that Mr. Mabie's book merits is that it is a safe performance, thanks to the abundant caution exhibited. Little that is known concerning Shakespeare is omitted from its pages: the treatment is pleasingly and effusively appreciative, and conjecture, especially ribald conjecture, is all but banished from its pages. That Shakespeare poached is conceded by his latest biographer. A stray shaft or two finding its way to the squire's or the queen's deer is not likely to be regarded as an unpardonable offence in a country in which, to the best of our knowledge, there are as yet no gamekeepers. It is granted, then, that such evidence as is obtainable when "taken as a whole.... seems to confirm the poaching tradition." That Shakespeare's married life was unhappy our author, in common with some other writers, takes leave to doubt. The

journeys to London took place, it is assumed, by the High Wycombe and Oxford route, and there is even an illustration from an excellent old print of the Crown Tavern at Oxford, now no longer existing, at which, according to tradition, the poet used to stay. That this inn was kept by John D'Avenant, that mine hostess's superior charms tempted the wayfarer, and that the relation of godfather in which Shakespeare stood to young William D'Avenant was, as the future author and manager was not averse from hinting, emblematic of a closer tie—all this is not mentioned, although the authority for it is as good as that for many other so-called facts in the life. All that Mr. Mabie cautiously and prudently says is that

"the Crown Inn, which stood near Carfax, in Oxford, was the centre of many associations, real or imaginary, with Shakespeare's journeys from the Capital to his home in New Place."

This is wholly characteristic of the manner in which Mr. Mabie's task has been executed. We see a Shakespeare clothed and in his right mind. Our author will not pause to describe those feasts at the Mermaid of which Beaumont has left an immortal account, though Shakespeare's presence there and his wit contests with Jonson rest upon the unimpeachable testimony of Fuller. In the amorous pictures contained in the 'Venus and Adonis' our author scents danger, and declares the poem "too frankly passionate and too naked for modern taste." Since it was written,

"Puritan influence, by its tremendous emphasis on righteousness, has compelled us to strike a balance between the freedom of the Greek genius and the moral insight of the Hebrew spirit, and the problem of modern art is to harmonize freedom, beauty, and joy with moral sanity, order, and power."

All that is true and well said, if a little beside the question. Mr. Mabie draws, however, a contrast all to the advantage of the later poet between the deliberate and leisurely movement of the 'Venus and Adonis' and the "tumultuous rush of passion" of Marlowe's "glowing version of the memorable story of Hero and Leander," which belongs practically to the same epoch.

In regard to the sonnets, caution reaches its climax and begets a near approach to ambiguity. A "note of reality seems to be distinctly sounded in the series"; they "tell a story or reveal an experience which is definitely outlined notwithstanding the mask of conventional imagery and phraseology which the poet employed."

Again, in the "sensitivity, the capacity for devotion, the power of passion, which the sonnets reveal they so entirely express the nature of Shakespeare that they must be accepted as, in a true sense, autobiographic."

Nevertheless, "the habit of the age, and the marked and consistent objectivity of Shakespeare's mode of expression, make it highly improbable that he laid his heart bare by putting in historic order and with entire fidelity of detail a passionate experience which had searched his spirit as with a lighted torch held aloft in the darkest recesses of his nature."

All this simply means that Mr. Mabie does not know, and is wise enough not to travel far in the way of conjecture. Indisposition.



to theorize is no fault, and absence of cocksureness or dogmatism is a negative—perhaps even a positive—merit.

Needless to say, in a biographer such as Mr. Mabie shows himself to be there is no reference to the reported visit to Stratford of Jonson and Drayton, and the indulgence, or, to call things by their right names, debauch, as a consequence of which Shakspeare is said to have died. Very far are we from maintaining the truth of the story. We are, however, no more prepared to deny a thing which is in the spirit of the time. The allegations concerning Shakspeare which rest on no authority better or more trustworthy than a twice or thrice transmitted tale, when joined to what we know on evidence scarcely to be questioned, show him a worthy man with convivial possibilities and a love for cultivated and literary society, and with no idea that the present age would profess to regard with condemnation things in which his age saw little harm, and would impose restrictions of which it had no idea. As such we are content to take him.

Mr. Mabie says gracefully many true things concerning Shakspeare's plays, and sometimes characterizes them by a happy epithet. His praise of Shakspeare's country rings pleasantly in English ears, and his work is agreeable to read. All we have to say against it is that there does not seem much reason for its appearance. Whatever it tells us can practically be obtained elsewhere. It is provided with illustrations, many of them beautiful, all interesting, and a few of them new. Those of most importance are familiar in Mr. Lee's life of Shakspeare (the illustrated edition) and in other works on the stage. The class to which the book may be specially commended consists of those who, holding aloof from discussion or polemics, seek to possess such knowledge as the world has yet garnered concerning Shakspeare and such illustrations concerning his known surroundings as a century's worship and research have been able to unearth.

#### RECENT PLAYS.

*The Wisdom of the Wise: a Comedy in Three Acts.* By Mrs. Craigie. (Fisher Unwin.)—In the prefatory note to the printed version of her play, which recently held possession of the St. James's Theatre, Mrs. Craigie explains her method and purpose in writing it, asserting that the whole is designedly slight, and adding that to have drawn the sketch in stronger colours might have rendered the piece more painful than amusing—a tragedy, not a comedy. This avowal tells nothing that might not previously have been assumed. Slight, whether designedly or not, the comedy undoubtedly is—so slight as to have provoked at the first presentation signs of resentment from a partially educated and wholly unreasonable portion of the audience, which was angered, let it be said, at finding a butterfly where it expected a bee. A natural and proper retort of the dramatist is to print her work, which, in spite of its fragility—perhaps on account of it—is as agreeable in perusal as to a discriminating public it appeared when admirably presented on the stage. Its purpose is not wholly trivial, and the display of the jealousy which the sight of perfect happiness in others awakens in small natures inspires a pensive if not a pathetic interest. The piece, however, though it deserves acceptance, has to be taken with allowances. That the second act is long is a mild way of stating things. It

occupies in the printed text 67 pages, against 57 in the first and 27 in the third. In reading, as in performance, it seems interminable. One new interest after another is opened out at the moment when we are desiring the end of the scene. Not unamusing in itself is the scene in which Bradgers mistakes Lord Appleford for St. Asaph's secretary, and deals somewhat familiarly with his appearance and character. So inopportune, however, is it dragged in that we resent its intrusion. Even more distasteful and inept are the proffered consolations to the heroine of Bertram Romney. Slight, then, as is the edifice, it would be firmer and more secure without buttresses which, though intended as supports, are in fact sources of weakness. The characters are as a rule well drawn, and it would not be difficult to extract gems from the dialogue.

*The Gay Lord Quex: a Comedy in Four Acts.* By Arthur W. Pinero. (Heinemann.)—To the rapidly extending list of his printed plays Mr. Pinero has added 'The Gay Lord Quex,' his latest success. Though written in the spirit of such early and enchanting works as 'Dandy Dick,' this delightful piece has been persistently regarded by the public as a problem play. It is only such in so far as it inspires doubt as to the possibility of reformation in a middle-aged Don Juan. In its treatment of the Duchess of Strood its purpose is wholly satirical; in its description of the proceedings at the manœuvre establishment, in which passes half the action, it is a picture of modern, and it is to be hoped ephemeral customs. A curious feature in it is that, like one or two other recent works, it holds a brief for middle age in its suit against youth. The fact was scarcely evident on the first performance, and those who watched the stolen meetings of Muriel and her young lover, and saw the vigilance of Sophy Fulgarney to protect them from the wiles of the elderly Adonis, scarcely expected or understood the result. Mr. Pinero's moral is that of Balthasar's song in 'Much Ado about Nothing,'

"Men were deceivers ever."

The man of the world is, however, experienced enough to resist the blandishments to which youth instantly and lightly succumbs. Without being a blemish on the work, it is a slight drawback from enjoyment that the *dénouement* is other than is expected and is not entirely acceptable even when thrust upon one. Nothing, however, is more certain than that the reformation of the gay Lord Quex is intended to be serious, and his resistance of the temptations and provocation put in his way by Sophy is at least creditable. The duel between these two personages, each in a way representative, constitutes the main interest; and the scene in the chambers of the duchess, in which the lord and the servant learn to respect each other, is effective in perusal. For the rest, two actors at least have stamped their individualities on their parts, and it will be difficult to accept any one except Miss Irene Vanbrugh and Mr. Hare as the combatants. This is the more creditable since in one case, that of the gay Lord Quex, the character seems at the outset not wholly suited to the exponent.

*The Fantasticks: a Romantic Comedy in Three Acts.* By Edmond Rostand. Freely done into English verse by George Fleming. (Heinemann.)—The title of 'The Fantasticks' bestowed by George Fleming upon his rendering of 'Les Romanesques,' the work with which the author of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' made his *début* at the Comédie Française, is even more happily named than the original. The characters generally and the work itself are fantastic rather than romantic. As a translation of M. Rostand's flexible and musical lines the work is a *tour de force*. The rhymes are not seldom happy, and the metre employed answers at times fairly well to the Alexandrines of the original. Careless workmanship is, however, encountered, and a

conscientious worker would scarcely have passed two lines such as

Ho! here's a youth who sets us in our true place,  
And as for him—the King may tie his shoe-lace,

which, apart from the fact that the rhyme is non-existent, correspond to nothing in the original. Comparison between the French piece and the English shows how much more sensible is the French system of printing plays, with its division into scenes and with its headlines denoting the acts, than that adopted, which supplies the minimum of information.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

THE revival at the Globe Theatre of 'Sweet Nell of Old Drury' proves no less popular than was its first production. Not at all a good play is it, but it takes a firm hold on the public, and seems likely to last through the season. One performance in it rises to absolute excellence. The Charles II. of Mr. Frederick Terry could scarcely be improved, and constitutes an instance of perfect interpretation. Miss Neilson's Nell Gwyn has, on the other hand, gravely deteriorated. The general cast is satisfactory.

'TWELFTH NIGHT' will be played at Her Majesty's in three acts with nine scenes. Mr. Robert Taber's illness will not, it is hoped, prevent him from assuming the part of Orsino, for which he is cast. Mr. Lionel Brough will be Sir Toby Belch; Mr. Quartermain, Sebastian; Mr. Courtice Pounds, the Clown; Miss Lily Brayton, Viola; and Mr. and Mrs. Tree respectively, as has been said, Malvolio and Maria. An overture has been obtained from Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

THE 'Johannesfeuer' of Sudermann, the delay in the presentation of which has been attributed to some difficulties with the Censor, was produced on the 18th inst. It is founded on the well-known Midsummer fires, the lighting of which is customary in a tract of Europe extending from Scandinavia to Spain. The play, which is powerful and gloomy, was well acted by Herr Andresen and Fräulein Elsa Gademann as the two lovers whose short night of happiness does not outlast the fire.

MR. BERTON's dramatization of 'Rienzi' is destined by Mr. Martin Harvey to succeed at the Court Theatre 'A Cigarette Maker's Romance.' The piece last named is likely to be produced next week.

THE rumour that Mr. Forbes Robertson has taken the Shaftesbury Theatre has been assiduously circulated, but is at least premature.

AMONG the characters in which there is a probability of Mr. Tree being seen is Benvenuto Cellini.

MR. COMYNS CARR has prepared for Miss Ellen Terry a version of Goldoni's 'La Locandiera.'

MR. PENLEY's illness has proved more serious than was anticipated, and the Great Queen Street Theatre remains closed.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL purposes to revive at the Royalty 'The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith,' and also to give a few afternoon representations of 'Pelléas et Mélisande.'

MR. ERIC LEWIS, who has been taking a holiday, will reappear at the Garrick as Crosby Beck in the forthcoming revival of 'Peril.'

UNDER the title "Freie Vereinigung für Volks- und Arbeiterbildung" a society has been formed at Heidelberg, which has for its main object the performance of classical plays at a nominal price. The first play chosen was Schiller's 'Maria Stuart.'

MISS LILLIE BELMORE, who died on the 17th inst. at Birmingham of heart disease, was an actress of some promise. The daughter of George Belmore—a well-known comedian, who





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